FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARGENTINE ARMY DENIES MAKING SUBVERSION PROPOSAL

PY140217 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1840 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (NA) -- The Argentine Army today denied that it has presented to the meeting of the chief instructors of the armies, which is taking place here, a document expressing the need to exclude "military organizations from the struggle against subversion."

A communique released today by the Army Staff press office states that "the discussion of antisubversive action was not included on the agenda of the instructor chiefs meeting, and therefore the Argentine Army delegation has not presented any such document to the meeting."

The Army has thus replied to a report published by the magazine MILITANCIA, an Argentine Intransigent Party [PI] internal publication directed by Nestor Vicente. This magazine reported that the Argentine delegation had proposed that the Armed Forces not intervene in antisubversive operations "except in cases when the security forces are outnumbered."

The Argentine Army pointed out that the purpose of the meeting is "to exchange information about military instruction courses, different teaching systems within the continent, and the search for an inter-American training system." The deliberations of the military training chiefs and instructors of the Conference of American Armies will end tomorrow with a speech by Argentine Defense Secretary Alfredo Musso. The conference will last 1 week.

Argentine Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena was originally scheduled to close the conference, but the ceremony will be chaired by Defense Secretary Musso, as Jaunarena is scheduled to attend the delivery and launch of a missile frigate in Rio Santiago. The conference opened on 10 November in the Superior War College here. The college director, General Naldo Dasso, welcomed the different foreign delegations to the conference and opened the debates.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON UK REJECTION

PY191944 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1806 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Nov, (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry has stated that the government will continue to devote its efforts to defending its legitimate rights by seeking a negotiated solution to the conflict, not only to benefit the two parties involved, but also third countries, especially international peace and security.

In a communique released at noon today, the Foreign Ministry reports that the British Government has rejected the Argentine proposal to resume negotiations on the Malvinas Islands contained in the Argentine Government's statement of 17 November.

This sound and practical proposal, the communique says, was inspired by the principle that all international controversies should be solved peacefully, and was based on the repeated recommendations of the international community, particularly by the UN General Assembly resolutions on the issue.

The communique adds that this proposal was also further proof of the constructive position adopted by the Argentine Government and of its desire to seek a comprehensive solution to all aspects of the dispute.

It says that on 29 October, despite the recommendations of the international community, the British Government unilaterally changed the terms of the controversy by attempting to extend sovereignty rights over a new area and by creating a new source of tension and possible conflict in the area. Now, it has decided to persist in its inflexible, negative position.

The communique concludes by stating that the Argentine Government laments the British attitude and warns of the risks it involves, but states that Argentina will continue to seek a negotiated solution.

ALFONSIN DISCUSSES FALKLANDS, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PY200229 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 19 Nov 86

[By special correspondent Luis San Martin]

[Text] New Haven, Connecticut, 19 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today said that the British attitude rejecting the Argentine proposal is a pity because they not only turned down Argentina's invitation but also the wishes of the entire international community, which has asked the two countries to resolve their conflict through dialogue.

Alfonsin recalled that in the most recent UN vote there were only four votes against Argentina on the Malvinas issue and that despite that, we continue to see that the Government of Great Britain, not its people, still remains intransigent and stubborn.

Alfonsin, who made this statement at Yale University, was asked about an article published in THE TIMES of London which described the Argentine document as a diplomatic blow to isolate Great Britain at the United Nations. Alfonsin's reply was that THE TIMES should be informed that Great Britain was isolated before the Argentine declaration.

In this regard, Alfonsin added that the meaning of the Argentine declaration is aimed at conveying that we are peaceful people, that we reject intransigence, and that despite being the victim of despoilment and further aggression we continue to seek peace.

Alfonsin stated that the British people cannot expect that electoral gains can be achieved from a militaristic or chauvinistic attitude.

Asked if the United States could have a more active role in the Malvinas issue, Alfonsin replied: The relations between Argentina and the United States should be more mature. It should be understood that there are great common interests between the two countries and that there also are different and contradictory interests.

Alfonsin explained that for the U.S. Government, the Malvinas issue is a dilemma between its friendship with Argentina and the Atlantic alliance.

After thanking the U.S. Government for its support at the OAS, Alfonsin said: We consider the Malvinas issue a despoilment and anything that can be done to help will be welcome.

He stated that his recent meeting with President Reagan was very cordial. He added: We both know the things on which we agree and those things on which we disagree. [passage indistinct]

Alfonsin added that perhaps in the future it would be better to have friends rather than allies in order to ensure peace.

Asked about the Argentine domestic situation, Alfonsin said: Our people are giving an example with their efforts. Argentine democracy is in good health. We are curing the ills of our economy, but we need the prescriptions we get from the North [words indistinct].

Regarding new economic measures in Argentina, Alfonsin indicated that the Austral Plan produced very positive results in different areas because it prevented inflation, and growth was achieved due to this economic stability.

He indicated that under the Austral Plan the fiscal deficit came down [words indistinct], the GDP is going to grow 5.5 percent this year, and the industrial sector 12 percent. He added that tax revenues have increased 80 percent.

Alfonsin explained that the Argentine Government does not finance its expenditures through the issuance of currency. He admitted that in other areas the goals were not achieved because the interest rates are high and the salaries are not at the level we would have linked. He concluded by saying that measures will be implemented in the area of state enterprises. He added: But let me get back to Buenos Aires to announce them.

Views Possible Visit to Islands

PY192025 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] New Haven, Connecticut, 19 Nov (TELAM) -- Asked whether he would accept an invitation by the kelpers to visit the Malvinas Islands, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin today said: Mrs Margaret Thatcher would have more problems in authorizing my visit than I in making it.

In reply to local (?newsmen) at Yale University, Alfonsin said: My great grandmother was a kelper and if I go there I could meet with her descendants. I am studying English in order to talk with them.

ALFONSIN SENDS MESSAGE TO CASTRO ON FALKLANDS

PY181120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1904 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Havana, 17 Nov (TELAM-EFE) -- Juan Carlos Gimenez Melo, director of the Argentine Foreign Ministry's Nonaligned Countries Department, last night arrived in Havana carrying a message from President Raul Alfonsin to Fidel Castro on the Malvinas crisis.

Gimenez Melo, who has just visited Yugoslavia and Algeria, said: We have received great support from the majority of governments and people for our just cause. This includes support from Cuba.

Gimenez Melo's next trip will be to New York where he will attend the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Board to discuss the new crisis in the South Atlantic created by the British decision to establish an economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands.

JAUNARENA DENIES MANEUVERS PLANNED FOR SOUTH

PY181823 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2231 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Excerpts] La Plata, Nov 14 (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena today denied here that unusual military movements will be ordered in the south, rejected rumors about the presentation of a "full stop" [punto final] law in Congress and said that he had "no confirmation" of Chilean intelligence groups acting in Argentina.

Regarding the Malvinas Islands issue, Jaunarena said that "the only measures that have been taken at the Defense Ministry are the constitution of a military committee and the cancellation of leave for conscripts."

Jaunarena also denied the presence in Argentina of alleged Chilean intelligence groups which are investigating the activities of Chilean citizens who are opposed to General Augusto Pinochet's regime.

"I have no information about this," the minister said.

Jaunarena spoke with journalists after presiding over the naming and launching ceremonies of the Argentine Navy missile-carrying corvette Gomez Roca which was built under a German license. The ceremony took place at Rio Santiago shipyards. Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Arosa was also present.

When questioned about the UK decision to increase restrictions on the fishing activities around the Malvinas Islands, Jaunarena said that "we are following the events very carefully and we are convinced that it is an issue that must be solved diplomatically." [passage omitted]

During the ceremony the corvette Rosales was also handed over to the Navy. This corvette will be put into active service soon.

The vessel named and launched today is the sixth and last of a series built entirely at the Rio Santiago shipyards.

It has a displacement of 1790 tons, an Exocet missile launching system, two triple-mounted torpedo launching tubes, and carries a helicopter on its deck.

CGI LEADER FAVORS INCREASED TRADE WITH PRC

PY151706 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] (DYN) -- General Confederation of Industry (CGI) President Rafael Kohanoff is keen on trade perspectives with China.

Recently back from a visit to the People's Republic of China, Kohanoff yesterday addressed over one hundred people of the Argentine Importers and Exporters Association [AIERA] about the possibilities of commercial exchange with China and explained a scientific and technical cooperation agreement recently signed in Beijing with the Chinese Scientific and Technical Exchange Centre.

According to Kohanoff, several commercial agreements could be closed in the short run, should the "Spark" programme be implemented by the Chinese economic authorities. This programme calls for the introduction of intermediate technology in rural areas, where over 800 million people live.

Kohanoff said that through the programme Argentina would have the possibility of exporting food processing, pharmaceutical, and chemical machinery to China. He also said that a consortium made up of companies from both countries has recently won a bid to manufacture turbines for the Beijing area drinking water system.

FRG, ITALY REESTABLISH EXPORT CREDIT GUARANTEES

PY152110 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] (NA) -- Industry and Foreign Trade Secretary Roberto Lavagna yesterday said that "both Germany and Italy have reestablished credit guarantees for exports to Argentina," adding that these credits were cancelled in 1982. Lavagna, who yesterday met with Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille to analyze the results of his recent European tour, also said that in the case of Germany, the guarantee covers all operations, while Italy only guarantees those involving the local public sector. Under these credit guarantees, German and Italian exporters make sure they will be paid for what they sell in Argentina.

JAUNARENA SAYS MILITARY BUDGET 2 PERCENT OF GDP

PY161945 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 16 Nov 86 p 15

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Argentina's military budget is equivalent to about two percent of the domestic gross product, according to Defence Minister Horatio Jaunarena. The minister's views were made public in an interview with the Australian Financial Review. Jaunarena said the country's military budget was in accordance with its domestic and foreign committments. He added that history had shown that no military intervention in Argentina had managed to solve any of its major problems. On the other hand, he stressed that the military were responsible for seeing that the country did not stray from the path of democracy and upholding Argentina's constitutional system.

HERALD PREVIEWS CHANGES IN AUSTRAL PLAN

PY192309 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 19 Nov 86 pp 1, 20

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin will launch the "delayed phase of the Austral Plan," upon his arrival from the U.S. next week, officials confirmed yesterday.

The government project -- anticipated by the daily AMBITO FINANICIERO yesterday -- aims at the "total rationalization" of the state and will be implemented through a packet of draft bills to be sent to Congress during the upcoming extraordinary sessions. The plan, known as the "delayed phase of the Austral Plan" in official circles, includes the public sector reform, doing away with the "enganche" system whereby state workers from one department are automatically entitled to join in the benefits granted to workers from other public offices, and setting off a progressive reduction of the state's "special funds" as of the first day of 1987.

The existence of this plan was confirmed yesterday by Public Administration Secretary Jorge Roulet, who said the plan did not mean the "mass dismissal" of public workers, and by the Presidental Chief-of-Staff Carlos Becerra, who emphasized that "the government has declared war on burochracy,"

Becerra explained that the initiative did not necessarily mean the privatization of state-owned companies, but will try to improve the efficiency of the public administration "to facilitate the moving of the Capital to Viedma".

The reform of the state companies will be set off by a reform of their directive boards, and the creation of a holding made up by state companies. This holding will be presided over by an executive from the private sector, who will have wide powers. The daily added that neither government officials, nor Radical party members will participate in the appointing of the board of directors of the holding. All the companies from Fabricaciones Militares will be included in the holding, except those strictly devoted to arms production.

The plan also calls for the immediate privatization of the petrochemical sector.

Public Works and Services Minister Pedro Trucco confirmed companies' holding, but he dismissed all other reports as insignificant.

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE SURPLUS -- (DYN) -- The Argentine trade balance registered a 265 million dollar surplus through July, 1986, according to the Statistics and Census National Institute (INDEC). This figure shows a 51.5 percent decline from the same period last year. Total exports accounted for 712 million dollars -- 20.9 percent down from July 1985 -- while imports amounted to 447 million dollars, which represents a 26.3 percent hike over last year's figures. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 11 Nov 86 p 3 PY]

EXPLOSIVES CACHE FOUND NEAR VINA DEL MAR

PY200232 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Workers of the (Erval) company have found an arsenal in the high sector of Vina del Mar. The arms were hidden in a gasoline barrel found in the new Las Vegas water duct in an unpopulated area. The subversives apparently decided to hide the explosives because of the many raids conducted by the police and security organizations. The police found 11 incendiary bombs, 6 homemade bombs, 20 fuses for explosives, 6 empty cartridges for Czech-made M25 submachine guns, and plenty of Marxist literature. An investigation was immediately ordered to find the subversives who hid the explosives.

ARREST MADE IN CONNECTION WITH SALAZAR MURDER

PY191501 Paris AFP in Spanish 1422 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 19 Nov (AFP) -- The detention of Walter Villagra Romay was officially announced today. Villagra Romay is the main leader of the FRI [Revolutionary Front of the Left] in Oruro, 220 km southeast of La Paz.

A few days ago, Villagra Romay said that he knew the names of people allegedly connected with drug trafficking and the attempted blackmailing of FRI Deputy Edmundo Salazar Terceros. The FRI deputy was murdered by drug traffickers in Santa Cruz on 10 November. The Interior Ministry has reported that Villagra Romay is obliged to reveal any such names to help clear up Salazar's murder, otherwise he may be accused of being an accomplice.

REPORT ON INCREASED ANTIDRUG EFFORT IN 1986

PY181809 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 15 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivian Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Valdez today said that from January to October 1986 the government of President Victor Paz Estenssoro arrested 2,093 people linked to drug trafficking and seized 5,162 kg of drugs.

Valdez indicated that in 1985 (the Siles Zuazo administration was in power until August 1985) only 2,143 kg of drugs were seized and 485 people arrested. He added that in 1985 only 24 cocaine labs were destroyed and 24 airfields located, while during the first 10 months of this year almost 100 labs have been destroyed, and 95 airfields located.

Valdez pointed out that the Mobile Units for Rural Areas (UMCPAR), the unit specialized in fighting drug trafficking, in 1985 had 200 members and that its ranks have now grown to 600.

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURE -- La Paz, Nov 17 (AFP) -- Police Chief General Raul Escobar today reported that police seized over 16 kg of cocaine in various regions in Bolivia during the last few days. The largest discovery was made in Chapare and in the cities of La Paz and Cochabamba. Ten people involved in the production and trafficking of cocaine have been arrested. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 18 Nov 86 PY]

GUIMARAES OPPOSES 6-YEAR PRESIDENTIAL TERM

PY191150 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] After his meeting with President Sarney, PMDB leader Ulysses Guimaraes held a meeting with foreign press correspondents who are covering the Brazilian elections.

Guimaraes met with the press correspondents in his congressional office. During the press meeting, which could not be recorded for television, the PMDB leader defined his party's line on economic and political issues.

Regarding the presidential term, Guimaraes said that he is against the 6-year term established by the present constitution. He said: If the term is too long and there is no dialogue between the president and the people, things tend to deteriorate.

Regarding the Cruzado Plan, Guimaraes said that it is necessary to continue the price freeze. On the salary policy, Guimaraes said that the PMDB favors implementing salary readjustments with an escalator clause [mechanism through which salaries are automatically readjusted when the inflation rates total 20 percent] Guimaraes said that he believes that the nonimplementation of this measure would undermine the workers' purchasing power.

With respect to the foreign debt, Guimaraes said that the government needs to pay less interest to creditor banks and countries alike. He said that Brazil pays $12 billion in interest per year on its foreign debt, and that this is draining the country's economy.

PMDB CARRIES THREE SOUTHERN GOVERNORSHIPS

PY191652 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0125 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Three southern states have already counted 70 percent of the votes. The elections have been decided in these states, and the new governors are: Pedro Simon in Rio Grande do Sul; Pedro Ivo in Santa Catarina; and Alvaro Dias in Parana. All three men are from the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB]. The vote count should end tomorrow in these three states. [passage omitted]

In Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, the PMDB has taken to the streets to celebrate the victory of its candidate for state governor, Marcelo Miranda. [passage omitted]

In Goias, Henrique Santillo, the PMDB candidate for governor, could not wait for the final results of the count. Unlike other gubernatorial candidates, whose victories are almost certain but are refusing to claim victory, Henrique Santillo today proclaimed himself governor-elect of Goias State. More than half of the votes remain to be counted. [passage omitted]

Regarding Espirito Santo, this state was a great question mark on the PMDB's electoral map 30 days before the elections. Gradually, its candidate Max Mauro has been gaining ground and has surpassed the Liberal Front Party candidate. Today, he has definitely turned the question mark into an absolute certainty. He is already considered the new governor of Espirito Santo. [passage omitted]

In Sao Paulo, 80.5 percent of the votes have been counted. Orestes Quercia, of the PMDB is leading with 4,595,516 votes. Antonio Ermirio, of the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] is second with 2,889,741 votes. Paulo Maluf, of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] is third with 2,145,396 votes, and Eduardo Suplicy, of the Workers Party [PT], is fourth with 1,145,982 votes. [passage omitted]

PERUVIAN SHIP FINED FOR EXPLOSIVES CARGO

PY190016 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Over 50 tons of explosives were found today aboard the Peruvian flag ship Palma, which is docked at the Port of Santos. The ship's hull was filled with nitrocellulose, raw materials for the manufacturing of explosives, and gun powder.

Sao Paulo port authorities have prohibited the Peruvian ship from leaving port before loading the cargo on deck in keeping with international regulations. The authorities have also imposed a 10,000-cruzado fine on the Peruvian ship.

BRIEFS

BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADS -- According to reports from the interior of Paraiba State, the bubonic plague is spreading and is now threatening Alagoas, Pernambuco, and Rio Grande Do Norte States. There is a shortage of personnel trained to fight the disease. [Summary] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1500 GMT 8 Nov 86 PY]

MALARIA, HEPATITIS NOTED -- Senator Eunice Michiles has reported malaria outbreaks in Maues and Humaita countries, Amazonas State. Michiles also reported a hepatitis outbreak in the area. [Summary] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 7 Nov 86 PY]

CORN IMPORTS PLANNED -- The government will import a total of 3.5 billion tons of corn between now and the end of 1986 so as to guarantee stocks between harvest periods. According to the Agriculture Ministry, national corn consumption is estimated at 22 million tons, 30 percent more than last year. This year's corn production will be less than that of last year because of the drought in the South Central region. [Text] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 8 Nov 86 PY]

PINOCHET SPEAKS IN IQUIQUE, DEFINES DEMOCRACY

PY191628 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Iquique, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Chilean President Augusto Pinochet stated today that democracy is not merely a formula meant to satisfy petty political interests. He made this statement in a ceremony held in Iquique, 1,800 km north of Santiago. The end of the ceremony was marked by a 5-minute blackout.

On the second day of his tour through the northern tip of the country, Pinochet stated that democracy is not reflected only in a vote nor should it be mistaken for political chicanery or demagoguery.

Speaking to hundreds of followers on the seaside, in the Cavancha zone, and a few meters from the Pacific Ocean, General Pinochet stated that democracy, gentlemen, is a way of life that is expressed in different ways by people's activities, and it must effectively serve the political, social, and economic aspirations of the Chilean people.

Pinochet, who arrived n Iquique from Arica, almost on the border with Peru, stated that we contribute to democracy when the Chilean values are strengthened and when foreign intervention is rejected. He added that this democracy is strengthened when we prevent the intervention of those who want to destroy it and when we cleanse a political activity stained by different ideologies. At the end of the ceremony held in Iquique, a sudden 5-minute blackout affected a large sector of the city. The causes of the blackout are unknown.

CATHOLIC STUDENT LEADER PARIS RELEASED

PY191118 Santiago Radio Portales Network in Spanish 2230 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Enrique Paris, Catholic University Students Association [FEUC] vice president, was set free this afternoon. The FEUC vice president left the 3rd Carabinero Precinct at about 1700. He was arrested on 16 September under provisions established by the state of siege.

PDC'S GABRIEL VALDES DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

PY130132 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Telephone interview with Gabriel Valdes, president of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, in his home in Santiago by an unidentified "Primera Plana" reporter -- date not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. Valdes, during your recent tour you met with important European statesmen. What is their opinion of the current Chilean situation?

[Valdes] They see the Chilean situation with great concern. They cannot hide their concern, which is the reason they received me. I met with the Italian president and prime minister, the German chancellor, President Mitterrand, the prime ministers of the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg, and EEC leaders. They wanted to know how a country known for its beauty, traditions, intelligence, and universities can now display signs of the type of violence El Salvador and Nicaragua are experiencing. They are asking if Chile is going to have the same destiny as those two countries.

[Reporter] Mr. Valdes, do you believe that the group of 13 political parties that signed the document entitled The Bases for a Democratic Government is currently the largest opposition group in Chile?

[Valdes] I sincerely believe so. This group is made up of the largest political parties, and they have reached the greatest degree of understanding not only on the topics related to the National Accord but also in furthering the National Accord and in dealing with several issues which make up the document The Bases for a Democratic Government. This is a political agreement the likes of which I believe have never been reached in Chilean history because it includes rightist, centrist, and leftist political parties. These parties represent a very wide spectrum from the viewpoint of what they want. They have clear ideas of what they believe democracy should be and the judicial and social system we want. In other words, they have clear ideas on what the bases of the Chilean institutional and social life should be when Chile recovers full democracy.

[Reporter] What is this group of 13 parties doing to further the document The Bases for a Democratic Government?

[Valdes] There are several initiatives. One of them is to study the constitutional system thoroughly. Information in this regard is being gathered, and I believe that we are going to have some information on this matter in the next few days.

[Reporter] Excuse me for insisting on this issue. Is the group of 13 forming political alliances with other sectors?

[Valdes] No, none. This does not mean that the group is self-sufficient. The group has defined its position. The left has already defined its position. I do not believe that it will be necessary to extend the group's position either toward the right or the left. Sincerely speaking, in this group we would like to see the affirmation of pragmatic democratic principles for the current Chilean situation and that these principles also be accepted by the great majority of Chileans and by other political parties. I am convinced that the future democracy should not exclude anyone who really wants democracy. I believe that the bases of democracy should be the same for everyone. There cannot be two or three democracies. There must be a single democracy with a single constitutional government and a single fundamental economic and social system on which the political parties can differ but within limitations, because we all agree that disagreements should have limits.

One of the main reasons we lost our democracy was because there were no limits on disagreements. Therefore, there were some people who wanted to move ahead without thinking, and this broke the democratic concept of permanent agreement. Democracy is a daily agreement between people or groups that think differently. Therefore, this agreement should be broad in nature so that everyone can accpet it and that the necessary changes can be made so that the entire country can move on a single platform. I believe this is very pragmatic, clear, effective, and clean.

[Reporter] I would like to change the subject. As president of the Christian Democratic Party, what is your opinion of a social mobilization advocating free elections?

[Valdes] We have proposed, and I did so personally a long time ago, the need to create a civic movement for free elections. I see that the great majority of Chileans, the immense majority of Chileans, even the parties that are not in the group of 13 or even in the National Accord, realize the need for free elections, because this is the only way for democracy to define itself.

Every time I am asked here and abroad if Chile is moving toward democracy, I objectively have to admit that we are not moving toward democracy because the first sign of democracy -- its birth certificate -- is free elections to elect the people who must assume the responsibility of governing for a defined period. Therefore, free elections are like a front door to democracy. We have worked a great deal on this issue and in the next few days we are going to disclose how we hope to structure the movement for free elections in Chile.

[Reporter] A large part of the opposition has repeatedly said that they want to talk, to hold a dialogue with the Armed Forces, to negotiate with the Armed Forces to find a political solution to the current situation. Some time ago some commanders and a general director of one of our military institutions said that they wanted to talk. But the political parties did not ask for a meeting and many people believed that they would ask for it immediately. Then a parallel dialogue was announced from La Moneda Palace. The announcement said that Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia would receive members of some Chilean political organizations. My question is, what would be the appropriate time to talk with the Armed Forces?

[Valdez] I believe that any time is the proper time. I believe that we should not wait for a special time. The PDC has said this formally. I personally have said so. The National Accord, the Democratic Alliance, and the 13 parties that signed the document The Bases for a Democratic Government have said that they are willing to talk. They believe that dialogue is necessary to reach an understanding among the people, who have been divided.

A dialogue is the political solution. We do not want a violent solution. We do not conceive a violent solution. We believe that we should negotiate without prior conditions, but clearly aimed at changing the current situation and preventing it from turning into an unavoidable conflict in 1989. A conflict is not a solution for anyone, and this is well understood here in Chile and also by foreign chiefs of state and politicians. I saw this during the trip I concluded yesterday.

Therefore, long before 1989 -- today, tomorrow -- a dialogue should begin to see how we can change the Constitution. The people should be asked when and how the general and presidential elections should be held. Being honest, I believe that it is necessary to think that this process should be an open transition process that must be ruled by people who should give full guarantees that the process will be clean without pressures from anyone and with free access for everyone to the media, to television, which currently is closed to us who are dissidents. We should all have free access to the radios, newspapers, parks, streets, and theaters so that we may all convey in peace and tranquility and in a reasonable manner our concepts of what Chile should be.

FARC WILL CONTINUE TRUCE WITH GOVERNMENT

PA190342 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2115 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota, 18 Nov (DPA) -- The pro-Soviet Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, and the government of Liberal Party President Virgilio Barco, announced today that they will continue the truce and cease-fire agreements signed in 1984 between the largest Colombian guerrilla group and the government of former President Belisario Betancur.

Carlos Ossa Escobar, the presidential commissioner for the normalization of the peace process in the country, met for 2 days with the FARC High Command in the La Uribe area mountains to try to resume the pacification and normalization dialogues regarding the public order situation in Colombia. A little after noon Commissioner Ossa Escobar read a joint communique signed by President Barco's government and the FARC'S High Command, announcing the continuation of the peace process begun by former President Betancur.

The FARC and the government agreed that "the peace process is satisfactorily advancing in Colombia" and also agreed to increase the dialogue between the presidential peace and rehabilitation commission and the FARC General Secretariat. They also agreed to extend the direct contacts to all the fronts operating in the country.

During the 2-day meeting in La Uribe between FARC leaders and the presidential delegate and his assistants, it was established that the attacks and slaying of leaders of the Patriotic Union, the political branch of the FARC, are carried out "by the enemies of the change and pluralist democracy", and the government agreed to punish "the guilty to the full extent of the law."

Jacobo Arenas, former guerrilla and FARC ideologist, said during the meeting that "those who think that the peace process in Colombia is not working are wrong," and he reiterated the FARC General Secretariat's will to continue the truce "and to take the next steps to definitely restore peace in the country."

The FARC accepted that "the Armed Forces is the only constitutional Army in Colombia" and as such "it has all the right to operate in every part of the country."

Regarding political guarantees, more drastic actions were approved against those who are trying "to weaken and prevent with their actions the Patriotic Union participation in congress, in mayor's offices, municipal councils, and departmental assemblies."

The FARC agreed with Presidential Commissioner Carlos Ossa Escobar that "there is a plot against the campaign and efforts for reconciliation carried out by President Barco's government." The government has decided to extend its dialogue with the FARC General Secretariat to attain "a reconciliation as soon as possible," and for this purpose direct conversations will be held with the FARC fronts operating in the country.

They also reiterated the government and FARC's optimism for Colombia's peace process and for its results, and this was stated in the joint communique issued by the Presidency of the Republic. The communique contains the basic points on which the conversations held during 2 days in La Uribe area mountains were based. These talks were held between the presidential commissioner and the main FARC military chiefs and ideologists, who for more than 30 years have been fighting the Colombian military forces.

President Barco's government guaranteed the security of Patriotic Union mayors, deputies, and congressmen and promised that those participating in such actions "will be punished." A week ago, the 12 Patriotic Union congressmen announced their withdrawal from Congress until they receive guarantees for their lives. During the past 2 years, about 130 Patriotic Union members have been slain or have been victims of assassination attempts. "Investigations will be increased regarding these actions," it was announced during the meeting held in FARC's camp in La Uribe.

RICARDO FRANCO FRONT VOWS 'PURGE' OF CHIEFTAINS

PA190355 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Nov 86 p 3-a

[Text] The dreaded "Ricardo Franco Front" led by Javier Delgado yesterday sentenced to death the chiefs of the FARC hierarchy, in what is considered the beginning of "a purge" of the guerrilla movement.

In a pamphlet sent to the press and signed by its main members, the front discloses for the first time before the people that several FARC-UP [Popular Unity] militants have already been killed "for selling out to the oligarchy." After describing as "traitors" former candidate Jaime Pardo Leal, Jacobo Arenas, Braulio Herrera, and Manuel Marulanda Velez -- all members of the General Staff -- the front warns that it "will continue taking actions against the bourgeoisie militants of the UP."

When announcing its threat, the Ricardo Franco Front -- whose leader Javier Delgado carried out a slaughter of 261 persons in Tacueyo (Cauca) -- insisted that "one cannot pardon those who betray the guerrilla movement." The pamphlet points out that "the chiefs (Marulanda, Arenas, etc) call us dissidents and traitors, but what are they?" The pamphlet concludes by saying that "we are patriots, and therefore we will continue cleaning the people's masses of that treacherous serpent."

VENEZUELA'S CONSALVI ARRIVES FOR MEETINGS

PA200358 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi has arrived in Colombia, and his agenda includes the topics of border commerce, drug trafficking, guerrillas, and maritime delimitation. The Venezuelan foreign minister will meet with President Virgilio Barco tomorrow.

San Carlos Palace was chosen as the site for the meeting between the Venezuelan delegation and the Colombian Government representatives. Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi and Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono will preside over the meeting which began today. There is no definite topic for the talks and the agenda was not prepared until today.

Foreign Minister Consalvi is accompanied by representatives from all Venezuelan sectors. The Venezuelan Congress, industry, Army, and Government have their representatives in this meeting between the two countries in which they will talk about delimitation of maritime and submarine areas between Colombia and Venezuela. Relations with Colombia are the cornerstone of Venezuela's international policy. Consequently, Consalvi's visit to the country is important.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO USSR -- The government has announced the appointment of Liberal Senator Carlos Holmes Trujillo as new ambassador to the Soviet Union. He replaces John Gomez Restrepo. Holmes Trujillo will be traveling to Moscow in the first week of December. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Nov 86 p 9-A PA]

FEBRES CORDERO REVIEWS FOREIGN, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PM181703 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 7 Nov 86 p 8

[Interview with President Febres Cordero by Ramon Gorriaran in Quito; date not given]

[Text] [Gorriaran] Mr President, since your election your country has experienced difficult moments at both the political and economic levels. Which of the two aspects worries you most as a factor destabilizing democracy?

[Febres Cordero] Surmounting many obstacles, the Ecuadoran people enforced their will in the May 1984 elections. Since then the democratic system has been improved, despite certain institutional difficulties, and for 17 months a vigorous recovery of economic activities was feasible, including the first successful renegotiation of the foreign debt among all the Third World countries. Between the end of January and the beginning of February 1986, the international prices of oil -- the Ecuadoran economy's basic product -- collapsed, causing a decrease of over $1.1 billion (about 130 billion pesetas) in foreign exchange earnings and 60 billion sucres (about $600 million) in tax revenues. Throughout its republican history Ecuador has not recorded absolute or relative losses on this scale.

[Gorriaran] Ecuador has accumulated a foreign debt of about $7 billion. Is it able to repay this sum?

[Febres Cordero] Ecuador is in favor of fulfilling foreign credit commitments, because this is required by national honor and maintaining the flow of foreign capital necessary for its development, but it also asserts that the people cannot be sacrificed solely in order to service the debt.

[Gorriaran] Several Latin American leaders have proposed different solutions for the repayment of the debt. Which of these stances do you support?

[Febres Cordero] Eduador has proclaimed that the debt problem transcends the banking sphere and even the economic sphere. It is a political matter on which the survival and substantial improvement of the hemisphere's peoples depend, requiring understanding, dialogue, and fair formulas in order to be surmounted.

[Gorriaran] You have upheld as president an economic policy of stringency, more or less in line with the policy proposed by the IMF, in order to avert an increase in that debt. Do you believe that this policy is possible in poor countries such as yours?

[Febres Cordero] Lenders and debtors share responsibilities in the debt problem. The solutions must come from both. As far as the latter are concerned, realism, austerity, and the most honest and efficient use possible of available resources are essential.

[Gorriaran] Observers attribute your party's defeat in the referendum and last June's legislative elections to your economic policy. Do you agree with this interpretation?

[Febres Cordero] A distinction must be drawn. The proposal made by the government in the referendum to improve democracy by eliminating forms of discrimination which affect four out of five citizens did not win a majority. In the parliamentary elections the results were similar to those of 1984, with the Social Christian Party to which I belong registering the most substantial progress.

What happened in the referendum was because of the distortion of the propaganda disseminated by opposition groups, which presented the question improperly, asked the significance of tacit support for the government.

[Gorriaran] One cause perhaps the foremost one, of the accumulation of debt in your country, was the fall in oil prices. What do you believe should be the policy to stabilize or increase the prices of crude?

[Febres Cordero] The foreign debt accumulated in Ecuador due to mistakes in the fiscal policy implemented by governments prior to mine and to the restrictions on productive foreign investment. Stabilization of international oil prices will be achieved by balancing appropriately the supply of and demand for hydrocarbons.

[Gorriaran] Do you trust the policy pursued by OPEC? Do you not fear that the current crisis will intensify the division between rich and poor countries within the organization?

[Febres Cordero] All the oil-exporting countries, whether or not they belong to OPEC, must contribute to achieving the aforementioned balance in the crude trade. For their part, the importers of hydrocarbons must abandon protectionist practices, and the international community has an inescapable obligation to seek fair rules for international trade in goods and services.

[Gorriaran] Do you believe that the current oil crisis affects the Latin American producers, and that an individual Latin American policy on the matter would therefore be desirable?

[Febres Cordero] The oil crisis affects all exporters; the extent of the damage depends on each country's peculiarities. At any event, wise and coordinated action by the Latin American countries would be a positive factor in surmounting the problem.

[Gorriaran] Your government and your country have been regarded as the foremost beneficiaries of the Baker Plan and have received a sizeable U.S. loan. Do you believe, Mr President, that the policy which the United States proposes for the repayment and settlement of the foreign debt is correct?

[Febres Cordero] In view of the U.S. influence on world economic policy, it is obvious that its fiscal, cooperation, debt, and foreign trade policies have a very considerable impact on development of various countries -- particularly in the Western hemisphere.

[Gorriaran] What is your opinion of U.S. policy in Central America, and of that country's support for the anti-Sandinist groups?

[Febres Cordero] Ecuador strongly maintains the view that the solution to the Central American problem must be based on three essential cornerstones -- nonintervention by countries outside the area, the respective peoples' self-determination being exercised, the holding of genuinely free elections, and zealous respect for human rights, without discrimination or distortions which disregard them.

[Gorriaran] Your country withdrew from the Contadora Support Group and severed relations with Nicaragua. Do you find the Contadora Group's work fruitless?

[Febres Cordero] The Contadora Group's performace has been deplorably slow with respect to situations which require rapid and tangible remedies. Ecuador severed relations with Nicarague to safeguard national honor and as a testimony of support for the fundamental principle of nonintervention.

[Gorriaran] Your country, like others in the area, suffers from a problem of guerrilla activity. How is your government tackling this situation?

[Febres Cordero] It is the utmost importance to point out that Ecuador does not face a guerrilla problem.

It has been facing outbreaks of terrorism, and it has done so through the active work of the forces of law and order, within the framework of the powers and duties laid down by the Constitution and the laws in force.

[Gorriaran] Does your government contemplate any formula for dialogue with the guerrillas similar to that of your neighbor Colombia?

[Febres Cordero] Since there is no guerrilla warfare, there can be no dialogue with guerrillas.

[Gorriaran] Do you believe that the Alfaro Vive Carajo group is being encouraged from abroad?

[Febres Cordero] There is evidence for both the close connection between the terrorist groups and the drug traffickers and the links of those who operate within several countries in the area, especially Ecuador and Colombia.

[Gorriaran] With respect to the Armed Forces, what have been the effects of the incident staged by General Vargas?

[Febres Cordero] The Ecuadoran Armed Forces have given and are giving an example of strict loyalty to democracy, obedience to the legal system, and dedication to the performance of their specific tasks connected with the country's integrity and the Ecuadoreans' economic and social development. The incident staged last March by Lieutenant General Frank Vargas was due basically to the anxiety he felt at not attaining the next rank within the military hierarchy. He attempted to justify his actions by means of supposed denunciations of administrative irregularities which he was unable to prove, and he is now under judges independent of the government who are conducting proceedings in accordance with the law in force.

[Gorriaran] Do you believe that incidents of this kind could be repeated?

[Febres Cordero] The reason for Lt Gen Vargas' putschist adventure having been understood and the Armed Forces' loyalty to the Constitution having been observed, I am certain that episodes of a similar nature to the aforementioned will not be repeated.

[Gorriaran] Your government must tackle all these problems with the added difficulty of not having a majority in parliament. Do you believe that your presidential term can be completed under these conditions? What solution could there be to this situation? Have you considered an early election?

[Febres Cordero] The Constitution sets the presidential term at 4 years. The majority of my fellow countrymen elected me for this period. The fact that the government has no majority in the Congress is no obstacle to performing work of tangible benefit to the people, as is factually documented by the 27 months which have elapsed since I assumed the presidency of the Republic.

[Gorriaran] On the very day of taking power you stated that you would do everything possible to improve relations with Spain, despite the ideological differences between the two countries. Do you believe that this has been achieved?

[Febres Cordero] The relations between Ecuador and Spain, traditionally friendly for many reasons, now show especially promising features which should result in clear benefits for their respective peoples' progress.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM OAS ASSEMBLY

PY171424 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 17 Nov 86 p 10

[Excerpt] Shortly after returning to Paraguay yesterday, Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar stated that "democracy is a fact in our country and we have stated this position at the OAS." He added that Paraguay has voiced its support for Argentina in the Malvinas issue and announced that he is carrying special greetings from the Guatemalan president for General Stroessner. [passage omitted]

JOURNALISTS PROTEST MOVE TO CENSOR RADIO STATION

PY181930 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 18 Nov 86 p 18

[Text] The board of delegates of the Union of Paraguayan Journalists (SPP) has issued a communique in which it states that "the government is pressuring the journalists of the radio station Primero de Marzo, and the station itself, simply because they are carrying out their mission of keeping the people informed about the latest violent police repression of Hospital de Clinicas workers and medical students who demonstrated peacefully asking for better salaries."

The communique added: "An effort has been made lately to levy an ironclad censorship on Radio Primero de Marzo seeking to restrict reportage on the activities of Hospital de Clinicas workers. The journalists and the radio station have been threatened with severe punishment, some of which has already been implemented."

The communique went on to say that "the arm-twisting measures used by Government officials who seek to silence reports on newsworthy events, and to keep the people in the dark, are yet another attempt at restricting the freedom of information and the right to freely exercise the journalistic profession."

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED, TRAFFICKER ARRESTED -- The police antinarcotics division arrested Silvio Ramon Marecos Rodriguez, a Paraguayan citizen, on Highway II in a place called Santa Rita, San Lorenzo district, when he was about to sell 1 kg of cocaine for 8 million guaranies. It is believed that the cocaine came from Bolivia. [Excerpt] [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 25 Oct 86 p 14 PY]

GARCIA ADDRESSES BUSINESSMEN'S CONGRESS

PY172121 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia, addressing the CADE-86 [Annual Conference of Business Executives] in Huaraz, has said that Peru will continue growing next year. More than 700 people attended the conference. During his 1-and-1/2-hour speech, President Garcia revealed that the country has enough dollars to boost its production capacity in the next few years. He stated that the development process will not stop.

[Begin Garcia recording] [in progress] ...gentlemen of the CADE-86. I want to thank you in the name of Peru and for myself for having met with me. Very few of you have doubted us. Those who made negative predictions were wrong. But you have believed in us. This year's important achievement is the unprecedented degree of faith and confidence we attained.

Last January, from that balcony that so many of you (?detest), I said that we would grow by 6 percent. That was government intervention in the economy. I am satisfied at having intervened in the economy because now we are growing at more than 6 percent, despite the fact that many analysts who are present here did not want to believe it. We are growing at more than 6 percent because we have discovered that our national destiny is not built from abroad but rather from inside. [passage omitted]

We are growing, and I tell you that we will continue to grow. And now, in 1986, I have come here to tell you that we have grown by 6 percent, and I swear that we will grow by much more than 6 percent in 1987. The promotion of our national development is my effort force, my commitment to you. [applause]

We are growing by more than 6 percent, and inflation this year will not reach 70 percent. Despite the doubts of many, we have not changed the currency exchange rate in the last 15 months, and we will not change it until the end of the year, as I have promised. If we change it, it will not be to allow speculation, or to allow anyone to think that he will earn more by saving in dollars rather than in soles, or in productive investments.

I tell you right now, that if we modify the exchange rate it will not be done as a last resort of a disorganized economy. We will modify it because we have control over it. And we are controlling it to promote national development. We are controlling it in a gradual, nonshocking manner, which some people do not understand. We really have control over our economy. [passage omitted]

We are trying to grow at more than 6 percent. We are trying to control prices with your help, in order to prevent them from increasing faster than salaries. We want salaries to increase faster than prices, at least by 6 percent, which is the rate at which we want to grow. In this manner we will (?promote) internal demand and consumption.

We do not want a fixed-dollar economy. I am telling you so here and now, although some have warned me not to speak of this. Why shouldn't I? My responsibility is to speak to Peru, not to hide my cards up my sleeve.

I will not shock the country one of these mornings by saying that I have devalued our currency by 30 percent. I trust in Peru, I trust in you. I trust that you will not go running to (Ocona) Street or to the bank to buy dollars. (Laughs) Why? Not only because I trust in you, but because I am warning you that you will lose. [passage omitted]

As [Martin] Luther King used to say, I have a dream. I, too, have a dream, a dream of national unity. I dream of a country working in harmony, of all Peruvians agreeing whenever possible.

I see the outcome of these elections, in which three parties have competed more or less intensely, as a magnetic needle pointing me in the direction toward which I have to take my administration. I see the result of these elections as a corroboration of nationalism, of a democratic concept of government, of a redistribution and socialization of the national wealth based on what is essential and fair.

I also see the result of these elections as a message, a claim by traditional forces that are seeking unity: The poor, the middle class, the industrial bourgeoisie; a term that is used here only to classify a social and economic group, not to offend anyone. All of these forces can be integrated under one project: the anti-imperialist project that will free our economy.

Imperialism has destroyed our economy. We have unconsciously been accomplices of foreign domination. We have sold our raw products at extremely low prices. Perhaps we did not have any other choice, but we did it. We have purchased technology at high prices, and have concentrated all of it in one city. We have contracted debts, and have attempted to pay for them by sacrificing the historic destiny of our people.

Nevertheless, this imperialism, which no longer purchases raw material; this imperialism, which no longer creates industries; this financial imperialism that only collects; is an entirely unproductive imperialism. This imperialism is what I called in Harare the myth of liquidity, the profit-oriented financial system, a vicious money cycle that does not produce anything except debts and interests.

Imperialism is today entirely out of touch with the possibilities of a historic development by society. It has completely blocked every possibility of growth. Therefore, I reiterate that to grow economically is to fight imperialism, but not with speeches or bravado. To grow is to take an anti-imperialist position, because when financial imperialists collect their debt-payment money, they seek to enslave us through heavier interest rates. They want us to stop consuming and to use our money exclusively to pay for the debt.

Our position, however, is that we will pay only what we can. We will build up our capital, we will produce, we will make wealth accessible to all, we will grow. This is our anti-imperialist message.

I think that all of you are ready to support this national historic message, and I am sure that you have confidence in it. We will do all this, within the framework of democracy, because this noble task is aimed at producing profits, but within the framework of democracy, giving everyone the broad and unrestricted freedom to tell the president of the Republic whatever he thinks.

I will never feel offended, because I am ready to pardon and to offer the other cheek time and again for the benefit of Peru. I will never feel offended for what is said about me, because freedom of the press, political pluralism, and the will of the masses will always be the framework within which we will make our nationalistic effort to grow, to make wealth accessible to all, and to march toward a better historic project. This is my message today. This is our game plan. These are our letters of intent. [applause] [passage omitted] [end recording]

IU FILES APPEAL FOR ANNULMENT OF LIMA ELECTIONS

PY182349 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0222 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 17 Nov (EFE) -- Eight days after the municipal elections, the United Left (IU) today filed an appeal with the National Electoral Court, asking that the electoral process throughout Lima Province be nullified because the IU feels that there have been "serious irregularities."

IU representative Luis Zapatero this afternoon formally filed the appeal for annulment with the Provincial Electoral Court so that now it can submit the appeal to the National Electoral Court.

According to unofficial figures, the winner in the elections for the Lima mayoralty is Jorge del Castillo, the candidate of the ruling APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] party, who was closely followed by Alfonso Barrantes, the current mayor and IU president.

Luis Bedoya, the leader of the conservative Popular Christian Party [PPC], appears outpaced in third place.

Despite the fact that President Alan Garcia asserted that the elections were "completely clean," Barrantes described them as "adulterated," and the most radical IU sectors have openly called them a "fraud."

Meanwhile, the Provincial Electoral Court is continuing to count the votes. Nevertheless, if the appeal is approved, new elections reportedly will have to be called throughout the Lima metropolitan area. The IU states that, according to its own count, which is based on the official figures, Barrantes has won over his APRA opponent, Jorge del Castillo, with a 1.5-percent margin.

Basically, there are two arguments supporting the appeal: the fact that the state propaganda apparatus was placed at the service of the APRA ticket and that hundreds of ballot boxes inside the offices of the Provincial Electoral Court were violated.

According to the IU, the offices of the Provincial Electoral Court have "hundreds of ballot boxes with the security seals broken, which means that they have been violated, and this is a serious irregularity." The IU last week filed an appeal for annulment with the Provincial Electoral Court. The provincial court, however, ruled the appeal "contrary to the law," paving the way for the appeal for annulment to be filed with the National Electoral Court.

SEVEN MAYORS RESIGN UNDER TERRORIST THREATS

PY181422 Paris AFP in Spanish 1739 GMT 16 Nov 86

[Text] Huancavelica, 16 Nov (AFP) -- Local electoral court sources today reported that seven recently elected district mayors of Castrovirreyna Province have resigned their positions and left their villages after receiving death threats from the Shining Path Maoist guerrilla group.

The mayors, all members of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance [APRA], of Tantara, Capillas, Huachos, Armas Aurawa, Chupamarca and Tipacro Districts in the Andean region of Castrovirreyna, a province in Huancavelica Department, 522 km southeast from Lima, submitted their resignations to the electoral court and fled to different places in the country. They were all elected at the municipal elections on 9 November.

Three of the resigning mayors, whose names have not been disclosed for security reasons, have confirmed this report in Chincha, a city 200 km south of Lima, according to the correspondent of a local daily. The departing mayors stated that many citizens have left the area because of the existing subversive activities and have asked the government to reinforce the police units operating there.

POLICE, MINE WORKERS CLASH IN DOWNTOWN LIMA

PY190127 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP) -- Violent incidents between policemen and miners who were demonstrating in downtown Lima today left at least three policemen and eight miners injured.

The clash occurred outside the Economy Ministry when a group of unemployed miners from the Canarias Mines, which are located in the southeastern Andean region, attempted to reach the Legislative Palace. The miners came to Lima to call attention to their demand that the mines be reopened.

The police stopped them with water cannons and tear gas, but the miners responded with sticks and stones. The wife of a miner and a police captain, among others, were injured. A dozen demonstrators also were arrested.

Deputy Manuel Cortez of the Marxist United Left, who was among the demonstrators, was seriously injured. The police also arrested a journalist who was covering the incidents.

The Canarias Mines, which are located in Ayacucho Department, have been closed for 3 years in view of the drop in the price of minerals and of the threats made by the Shining Path terrorists. The miners who came to Lima to protest have been here for several months. The government of President Fernando Belaunde had offered to provide funds for the reactivation of the mines, but since this offer did not materialize, the miners have returned to Lima to demand a solution.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS FOR TERRORISM

PY072343 Paris AFP in Spanish 1510 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Nov (AFP) -- FRG citizen Renata Hehr, who is charged with acts of terrorism, was sentenced yesterday by a Lima court to a 12-year prison term. Today Hehr said she would appeal the decision, claiming that she was forced to confess after being tortured by the police.

Renata Hehr's decision was announced by attorney Jose Cartagena Vargas, who became her attorney when Jose Vasquez Huayca, the main defense lawyer, disappeared under rather dubious circumstances.

The 34-year-old FRG citizen was arrested by the antiterrorist police on 1 May 1983 in Arequipa, second largest city in Peru, 1,050 km south of Lima, and accused of participating in terrorist activities for the Shining Path.

FRG Embassy officials were in the courtroom yesterday when the sentence was handed down. They took an interpreter to help Miss Hehr.

During the trial, the prosecution said that Miss Hehr, who worked as a teacher at the FRG-Peruvian Cultural Institute in Arequipa, had participated in subversive activities together with Antonio Diaz Martinez, the Shining Path ideologue, who was killed last June during the uprisings of guerrilla inmates at three prisons in Lima. The uprisings were suppressed by troops and resulted in the deaths of over 200 inmates.

Attorney Cartagena said he will appeal the decision to the Supreme Court, and added that Renata Hehr and embassy officials had told him that they agreed with the decision.

Regarding the disappearance of attorney Vasquez Huayca, attorney Martha Huatay said he was kidnapped by government forces on 29 October in one of the court's corridors.

Martha Huatay, who heads a Peruvian Democratic Lawyers Association, which defends human rights, said that no Peruvian police department has obeyed a court order to report whether or not Vasquez is being held by them.

The sentence against the FRG citizen, which was handed down by Judge Victor Guevara and associates Luis Quiroz Amayo and Miguel Vega Maguina, cites a police report that says that it has been proven that Miss Hehr was carrying 39 sticks of dynamite, 83 fuses, 2 revolvers and plenty of subversive materials when she was arrested.

The defendant, who has short hair, was wearing a yellow dress when the verdict was read. Even though she could understand Spanish she seemed perplexed and consulted a translator when the 12-year prison sentence was read.

Court sources said that if the Supreme Court does not accept her appeal, she will serve her sentence until 30 April 1995. Renata remains in the Canto Grande high-security prison, on the outskirts of Lima.

LARGE LOAN PACKAGE SUPPORTS ECONOMIC PLAN

IMF: $12 Billion

FL200047 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0027 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- A reliable IMF source reported that the IMF today approved a $12 billion loan for Mexico.

The announcement was made after the IMF, promoter of the credit project, received a report from the committee of Mexico's creditor banks, who guarantee their 475 affiliates will participate in the loan.

The sources said that as of today Mexico has a total of $1.68 billion of the gigantic loan available through April 1988.

Those resources are part of the 18-month program approved for Mexico which could be increased by $780 million if oil prices fall below $9 a barrel during that period.

The international creditor banks are participating [in the loan] with $6 billion. The balance will be supported by the IMF, World Bank, and the Paris Club. The loan supports the Mexican Government's plan for economic and social development.

Commercial Banks

FL200200 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0120 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] New York, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- William R. Rhodes, president of the committee composed of 13 international banks, today announced the approval of a $7.7 billion credit package for the Mexican Government. A Citibank report says the bank committee this morning sent the approval to the Mexican Government as well as to Mr Jacques de Larosiere, IMF managing director.

According to Citibank, the bank leading negotiations with Mexico, the support and growth program presented by Mexican president Miguel de la Madrid has already received support from principal international banks. The approval of the Mexican credit package came after the bank committee received telexes from approximately 200 international banks approving [the loan]. This totals 90 percent of the total new financing.

The trade bank package includes $6 billion in fresh money (dinero fresco) and an additional $1.7 billion if the Mexican economy's growth is less than the level projected for the first quarter of 1987. With these new lines of fresh money, the world banks are confident that the Mexican economy will renew its growth beginning in 1987. The interest rate will be between 3 and 4 percent.

World Bank

FL191230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0416 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Finance and Public Credit Secretariat has announced that today the World Bank agreed to immediately make available to Mexico $300 million from the $500 million approved to boost Mexican foreign trade.

This is the first phase of the $2.3 billion financial package negotiated between the government and the World Bank.

The secretariat explained that the loan acknowledges the progress made by negotiations being conducted with commercial banks to encourage them to participate in Mexico's financial program.

TRADE DELEGATION EXCHANGE WITH VENEZUELA

FL192338 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2247 GMT 18 Nov 86

[By Rodolfo Rivera, correspondent]

[Excerpt] Caracas, 18 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Gerardo Erbesso, Mexican trade adviser in Caracas, said today that during the last 3 years, Mexico and Venezuela have promoted trade relations by industrial cooperation resulting in more than $80 million in sales in 1985 for the two countries. This year, Mexican sales will reach $85 million while Venezuela will place $15 million in products on the Mexican market.

The trade adviser announced that a Mexican trade delegation of 15 industrial leaders will visit Caracas on 24 and 25 November. A Venezuelan trade delegation will visit Mexico from 8-12 December this year. [passage omitted]

BELIZEAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO INAUGURATE EMBASSY

FL192359 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2156 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Belizean foreign minister Dean Barrow has arrived in Mexico to formally inaugurate the Belizean Embassy and determine measures to promote several bilateral cooperation programs. After his arrival, the diplomat met with Mexican Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

Even though the content of the talks with Mexican officials was not revealed, it was unofficially reported that [Barrow signed] a treaty with the Mexican attorney general allowing prison sentences to be carried out thus increasing cooperation between Mexico and Belize.

It was also reported that Sepulveda Amor and Barrow exchanged opinions on the ratification of a scientific-technical cooperation agreement signed last February. The inauguration of the Belizean Embassy in Mexico will be held tomorrow afternoon. Mexico opened its embassy in Belize on 23 September 1981.

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES RELATIONS WITH SDAR

FL190350 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The Government of Belize and the Government of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] today issued a joint communique. The communique was issued following an official visit to Belize by His Excellency Mr [Mohamed Salim] Ould Sadek, minister of the SDAR Presidency.

As a special envoy, His Excellency Mohamed Abdelaziz agreed. [sentence as heard]

The Government of Belize has decided to extend recognition to the SDAR and its sovereign independent state. The two states have decided to establish relations [words indistinct] and cooperation between them and Belize has also greeted support for the admission of the SDAR to the United Nations.

COSTA RICA

NEW POLICE STATIONS TO INHIBIT TRAFFICKERS

PA191422 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Public Security Minister Hernan Garron has announced that the southern areas of the country will be reinforced with two more police stations. Garron said that by the end of 1986 there will be a police station in Bribri and another in Sabalito, where a location is sought. The minister said the objective is to increase vigilance in response to the danger posed by drug trafficking and contraband, especially in the Atlantic sector on the shores of the Sixaola River.

EL SALVADOR

ACEVEDO NOTES SALVADORAN RESPONSE TO OAS ISSUES

PA182110 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Interview with Salvadoran Foreign Affairs Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta by Rosi Castillo at Foreign Affairs Ministry offices in San Salvador, no date given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Castillo] Dr Acevedo, we would like to get an explanation from you because we have learned from news reports that El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala traded accusations at the OAS meeting [in Guatemala]. We would like you to explain this situation which stems from problems concerning Nicaragua.

[Acevedo] Gladly. The main source of differences and contradictions between Nicaragua and the rest of the Central American countries is the fact that the dialogue among the five countries has stagnated. There are two positions in this regard. The first, which is held by Honduras and Costa Rica and supported by El Salvador, is that the dialogue has become mired because of the suit filed by Nicaragua against Honduras and Costa Rica.

This concerns charges by the Nicaraguan Government that these countries are meddling in Nicaragua's domestic affairs. The second position, which is contrary to the former, is that the ones who are capriciously refusing to participate in the dialogue are El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

This is the way the controversy arose, and each country tried to blame the other or others for the lack of agreement. The truth is that, as a synthesis of these opposed points of view, a very sparse and simple resolution involving little controversy was passed which supported the Contadora Group's efforts, thanked Contadora for making such efforts for such a long time, and asked Contadora to continue its efforts to remove the obstacles and differences preventing a dialogue from being held not only through Contadora but also through the Central American parliament and the plan proposed at Esquipulas.

This was the reason for the confrontation. However, it was solved through a noncontroversial resolution in favor of Contadora and dialogue. At this point, El Salvador noted that Contadora has to redouble its efforts, beginning from its last action and as of this moment, and to use its good offices for the complaints against Honduras and Costa Rica to be lifted, thereby restoring the climate of confidence and understanding that must exist in Central America to search for avenues to peace.

[Castillo] What is El Salvador's opinion regarding the Malvinas case?

[Acevedo] El Salvador cosponsored the draft resolution in which the General Assembly backed the Argentine thesis in the sense that the problem of sovereignty, which is a source of deep concern in all Latin American countries, be solved through a negotiated and sincere dialogue.

El Salvador was a cosponsor of this resolution because it reinforces unity, solidarity, and understanding on the continent, which is so necessary to confront any type of aggression from outside the American area. Therefore, this was El Salvador's aim, because it is under attack by an extracontinental power -- Russia -- through Cuba and Nicaragua. Out of solidarity, because of what is happening to us, El Salvador had to cosponsor this draft resolution, which reflects a complete rejection by Americans of this meddling, which we must stamp out once and for all from the American continent. [passage omitted]

Denounces Nicaraguan ICJ Suit

PA182008 Paris AFP in Spanish 0308 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Nov (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Affairs Minister Ricardo Acevedo said today that the peace negotiations of the Contadora Group will remain blocked until Nicaragua withdraws its suit against Honduras and Costa Rica at the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague. Acevedo said that although Contadora received support at the recently concluded OAS General Assembly meeting in Guatemala City, "no mention was made of the great difficulties that exist for its work to continue." He added that Contadora (Venezuela, Mexico, Panama, and Colombia) and the Support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Peru) must convince Nicaragua to withdraw the suit, "which is the principle obstacle for the resumption of the talks."

Nicaragua has accused Honduras and Costa Rica of permitting their territories to be used for activities by Nicaraguan "contra" forces that have the backing of the United States.

Acevedo said at a news conference that Nicaragua should have exhausted all efforts at the OAS before going to The Hague because the ICJ "only has judicial, not political, jurisdiction." He reaffirmed that lending territory to destabilize neighboring governments is not in line with Salvadoran foreign policy. He was referring to U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus who was sentenced to 30 years in jail for supplying arms to the contras in Nicaragua. Hasenfus confessed in Managua that several flights supplying arms for the contras originated from the military base at the Ilopango airport, east of San Salvador.

Nevertheless, the foreign minister insisted that "officially" the territory may not be used by any group and that "there is no proof of the Salvadoran Government's involvement in this case."

Foreign Minister Acevedo said he will accompany President Napoleon Duarte on a visit to the United States. On 25 November, Duarte will submit a proposal to the United Nations for the reconstruction of San Salvador, which was devastated by an earthquake on 10 October. Acevedo said that the OAS issued a resolution giving El Salvador technical and financial support for reconstruction as well as for the restoration of the country's historical and cultural heritage.

UPD CRITICIZES, SEPARATES FROM WORKERS' UNION

PA190028 San Salvador LA NOTICIA in Spanish 17 Nov 86 p 4

[Text] Feeling that its movement has been used, the Democratic Popular Union [UPD] has announced it is finally leaving the National Union of Salvadoran Workers [UNTS]. The announcement was made during the special national congress of the delegates of this organization held in Santa Tecla [Nueva San Salvador].

The UPD leaders said it was the consultation council that made the decision to leave UNTS. "We cannot be puppets while others grow. We cannot act like an umbrella so others will be protected from the rain," said Francisco Saldana, representative of Setista [not further identified].

In a document drafted specifically to explain their action, the UPD leaders said their status as UNTS members involuntarily limits the UPD's broad, pluralist, joint, and pro-growth work.

They said, however: "We do not want to create a schism among workers and peasants, only to strengthen the foundations of the workers' movement, which should be consistent with national life. The UPD had been neglecting this by being a UNTS member.

The peasant leaders have asserted that the UPD is the strongest workers' and peasants' organization. "We will not continue to be used because, on behalf of the UPD, some actions have been executed from which workers and peasants do not receive their due benefits. We feel there is no direct rapprochement between leaders and workers and peasants because proposals have never been made with the latters' consent. Only political actions of national interest have been requested, although we know there is still much to do. No labor improvements have been proposed, however. Why make highly political demonstrations that are not as important as the people's hunger?"

We know dialogue is very important. We do not want to make war. We would have to contribute the dead while others only contribute their appearance and their pockets to take the U.S. dollars that arrive in the country. Nevertheless, they emphasized, besides dialogue there are other matters that should not go unnoticed, as is happening at this very moment.

Asked about their policy for the future and whether there is the possibility for a merger with the National Peasant Worker Unity, [UNOC] they said: "This would be the last thing we would do. One thing is to live with the workers' feelings, quite another is to live with a salary paid by the government so they can say they represent the workers. It is not he who sits in a comfortable chair behind a desk reading the papers who works conscientiously to help those who brought him to that position. He makes his proposals based on the papers' analyses."

Votes were cast in the presence of about 300 delegates of the various branches in the country. The result was a unanimous decision to leave the UPD. Such a decision had been proposed by the consultation council of the organization.

In Santa Tecla yesterday morning, the 11 provisional secretaries were designated. These secretaries will function prior to the designation of the official board of directors that will rule the UPD's activities. This board will be formed during this week.

UNTS Refuses To Comment

PA181530 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] El Salvador, 17 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The most important labor confederation in El Salvador today refused to comment on the schism that has occurred with the country's leading peasant organization because of political differences.

The Democratic Popular Union [UPD], which claims to have a membership of 300,000 peasants, decided yesterday to separate from the National Union of Salvadoran Workers [UNTS], which claims a membership of 300,000 more workers than 70 unions. Marco Tulio Lima, a member of the UNTS boards of directors, told ACAN-EFE "we will not make statements against the UPD decision." Lima admitted that from the beginning "the merger with the UPD was not total; nevertheless, the National Association of Salvadoran Indians, which is a UPD member, will remain within the UNTS."

Aristides Mendoza, general secretary of the peasant organization, told this news agency that the group decided to separate from the UNTS because of political differences caused by the "lack of consultation in the decision-making process." The UPD played an important role in Jose Napoleon Duarte's victory during the 1984 presidential elections due to a pact the organization signed with the Christian Democratic Party. This pact was broken last year by the UPD, which alleged that Duarte's government has not fulfilled the objectives outlined in the pact.

ROSA CHAVEZ DISCUSSES ARCHBISHOP, WAR CASUALTIES

PA200118 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 17 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas has returned from Bogota with renewed hopes of "resuming the talks" after meeting with FMLN-FDR delegates. His auxiliary bishop, Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez, made that disclosure following yesterday's homily at the Metropolitan Cathedral.

Msgr Rosa Chavez made that announcement during the mass. However, he added: "Since discretion is necessary for results, I cannot give further details." Still, he hinted that Msgr Rivera y Damas would seek a meeting with President Duarte to talk about the proposal he is bringing. Perhaps there could be encouraging news before Christmas.

During his homily, Msgr Rosa Chavez also commented on the problem of provisional housing in some areas and where there have been fights. The owners of those houses are threatening to evict their tenants despite the fact that the San Salvador mayor recently said that residents could build provisional housing.

"The other earthquake -- the war, continues to claim lives. The report by the Archbishopric's Legal Assistance Office lists 15 victims from 6 to 13 November. The victims included three children who died from contact with explosives. Regarding three youths who were allegedly killed by the guerrillas in El Divisadero Jurisdiction, Morazan Department, our office was unable to reach a final conclusion," he stated.

Likewise, the archbishop said some of the peasants arrested by Chalatenango troops in San Jose Las Flores were released. Hopefully, those still under arrest will be treated in a just manner. However, the church continues working in that zone and will talk with the Salvadoran High Command, because the basic problem of repopulation continues, Msgr Rosa Chavez said.

The case involving the peasants who were arrested in San Jose Las Flores, Chalantenango, has even had an impact in Europe. It is stated that the arrests were made based on recorded material seized from three European reporters who visited that area.

REBELS BLAME DUARTE FOR WAR, AGRARIAN LAW

PA180046 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] On Friday, leaders of the National Peasant-Worker Unity [UNOC] strongly rejected the government and Legislative Assembly maneuver of approving a clever and harmless second phase of the agrarian reform. Acopai [Associations of Cooperatives of Integrated Agricultural-Livestock Products] leaders said the UNOC does not agree with the provisional law on the agrarian reform that was approved by the Legislative Assembly last week. They said the approval was promoted by political interests. UNOCO leaders added that the law should not be provisional; instead, it should be clear, serious, and convincing. We present a commentary on this situation:

The UNOC, the only sector of the country which supported engineer Duarte's government, has publicly rejected the provisional law of the so-called second phase of the agrarian reform. Promoted by the unhappy UNOC members, some of its leaders have rejected this law -- presented by the Christian Democrats at the Legislative Assembly. The UNOC has accused the governmewnt of playing with the peasants' needs and has disregarded their demands.

Likewise, the UNOC does not approve of agricultural produce prices, which have been established by the government, and reported the murders and arrests that the Armed Forces' members have been perpetrating against peasants who are UNOC members. Barely 10 months have elapsed since the government's highly publicized meeting with the UNOC at Plaza Libertad, and the FMLN's forecasts are now proved right.

On that occasion, the government used CIA funds to mobilize a few thousand peasants by deceiving them and urging them to attend the meeting to discuss demands that Duarte was not going to fulfill. We said 10 months ago those peasants would soon hold a demonstration to protest against Duarte because he failed to fulfill his pledges.

We said that not only the labor unions and workers groups which comprise the UPD [Democratic Popular Unity] but also the UNOC members would sooner or later disregard the social pact.

Duarte could not deceive the poor union members, who are already up to their necks in debt, simply by using a costly propaganda campaign. The union members were depicted in the official propaganda as people who are well-off, with lots of money and happy families. The truth is different: it is a situation of poverty, indebtedness, and deceit. This is evident in the UNOC members' position against Duarte's deceit.

The second phase of the agrarian reform initially planned to affect properties which surpassed 100 hectares. If this theory were true, 350,000 hectares would be distributed. In other words, the second phase would reportedly distribute 18 percent of the country's arable lands. However, the true situation is different. The Christian Democratic Party only heeds the will of the landowners and oligarchs, who include Adolfo Rey Prendes the coffee-grower himself, and for all practical purposes modified the bill.

Thus, Article No 105 of the Constitution reduced the amount of properties that would be affected in the second phase by establishing a 245-hectare limit. The limits of this so-called agrarian reform were thus significantly reduced because only 34,000 hectares would be available for distribution. In other words, the 350,000 hectares that were going to be distributed became 34,000 hectares -- and we still do not know if these will be distributed or not. This barely represents -- pay attention -- two percent of the arable land in El Salvador; we repeat, two percent. To make this matter of the agrarian reform even worse, Article No 5 of the Constitution states that those who owned land in excess of 245 hectares could transfer or divide it.

The Constitution also states that landowners would have the right to specify immediately which part of the land they wanted to keep. This legal loophole gave the rich landowners the opportunity to thwart any possibility of an agrarian reform definitely by keeping the best land and getting rid of the worst land for a good price. Even though the agrarian reform had already been assassinated by the 1983 Constitution, the Christian Democratic Party tried to win followers with empty promises. Duarte deceived the UPD and the UPD broke the social pact. Duarte then fooled the UNOC members, but this time he made a great mistake for which he is already paying a high price because a new sector has joined the unsatisfied masses. Duarte stoked the ire of the people's dissatisfaction by mobilizing UNOC through the streets of San Salvador and making promises that only a revolution can fulfill.

The unjust distribution of the lands and its riches caused the current war in El Salvador, and Duarte's lack of political outlook created another contingent -- with the UNOC's people -- that would join his opponents to demand the promised land. This new social contingent will join the people's earthquake, and will definitely destroy Duartism. The UNOC members must think back. Thousands of peasants who were taken to Plaza Libertad in trucks 10 months ago must now be evaluating the real role of the working and peasant classes as a whole in this historical moment. The peasants and workers who comprise the UNOC organizations cannot simply accept that they have been deceived by Napoleon Duarte, who wanted to drag them into the U.S. plan, which artificially extends the war.

Brother peasants and workers who went to Plaza Libertad, you shouted that you wanted agrarian reform, schools and hospitals, and health for your children! Well, you have every right to continue raising your voices in the streets and making these demands, because they are just, and you must struggle to attain them! You demanded peace with justice and have every right to shout that demand again in the streets and cities! The worker-peasant unity joins the cultural workers, businessmen, university and professional sectors, and religious communities. In other words, you join the majority sectors of our nation and become the social strength that has the opportunity of attaining a victory so the land and its riches are transferred to the majorities for the construction of a just society in a sovereign and independent country!

GUATEMALA

CEREZO RETURNS FROM CARIBBEAN BASIN CONFERENCE

PA200307 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0153 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 19 Nov [ACAN-EFE] -- Christian Democrat Vinicio Cerezo, president of Guatemala, returned this afternoon from Miami, United States, after participating in the U.S. Caribbean Basin Initiative Conference held in that city. [passage omitted]

The Guatemalan president was greeted on his arrival at the Guatemalan Air Base (FAG) at 1730 by Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle, government officials, and members of the consular and diplomatic corps. [passage omitted] The president was accompanied by Foreign Relations Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita; Sara Mishaan de Ramirez, secretary of political affairs; and Danilo de Leon, director of the newspaper DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA.

Cerezo avoided commenting on Belize, a topic he broached during his speech in Atlanta [as received], hinting that that former British colony will be recognized as a sovereign state and that he would seek a "realistic, just, and honorable" solution for both parties.

With the shift in foreign policy, Guatemala is abandoning its longstanding claim against Great Britain to that 22,000 sq km, northeastern territory that obtained its independence from Great Britain on 21 September 1981.

TALKS WITH UK ON BELIZE OPEN 'EARLY NEXT YEAR'

PA192227 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 19 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] Guatemala city, 19 Nov -- Talks between the Guatemalan and British Governments on Belize will begin early next year, Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Vellagran De Leon said yesterday. He said the Guatemalan Government has taken the initiative in an effort to settle this problem because "we want to end existing differences."

Villagran De Leon said the position of the Cerezo administration is to reach a "just and honorable solution." He explained that the goal is to open a new era of cultural and trade relations with Belize and that this can be obtained only through "an effort designed to overcome differences."

The deputy foreign minister said the first contacts with the British Government have already been made and that talks are set for the first day of 1987. He offered no further details. Belizean Government representatives will be present at the negotiations.

Asked about the criticisms against the [Guatemalan] Government stemming from President Vinicio Cerezo's remarks in the United States and demanding a referendum, Villagran said: "That recourse will be used." However, he said that a referendum will be called only when the options are clear and well defined and that will be after negotiations have ended.

Esquivel Ready to Negotiate

PA192018 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 18 Nov 86 p 7

[By Ricardo Gatica Trejo]

[Text] Guatemala City, 18 Nov -- The Belizean Government is ready to negotiate with the Guatelman Government, Manuel Esquivel, prime minister of what territory, said yesterday at 1650 when he was asked about President Cerezo Arevalo's statements at the inauguration of the [Caribbean Basin Initiatives] Conference on Trade, Investment, and Development in Miami, Florida.

Esquivel, who was interviewed over the telephone in his office in Belmopan, said, "I am ready for any negotiations or invitation from the Guatemalan Government."

Through an interpreter, Esquivel added: "We are ready to speak about Belize's independence whenever the Guatemalan Government deems it convenient."

Carlos Perdomo, Esquivel's interpreter and secretary, said that although the prime minister speaks a little Spanish, he would rather make statements to the press in English.

In another part of Esquivel's brief statements, he said: "The Belizean Government accepts President Cerezo's attitude which is totally different from those maintained by previous Guatemalan Governments."

Esquivel added: "I greatly appreciate President Cerezo Arevalo's attitude of seeking a peaceful resolution to the historic problem."

Esquivel said he would rather wait before making further statements until after he has obtained confirmation of President Cerezo Arevalo's declaration. He added that to date there have been no official or unofficial relations between the two governments.

The interview was obtained yesterday through the telephone service of Guatel [Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise] in Guatemala City and the Belmopan telephone exchange.

CEREZO VIEWS MILITARY LINK WITH POLITICS

PA190245 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Report on interview with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo by RPC News Director Julio Miller in Miami; no date given]

[Text] The U.S. economic support to democratic governments of Latin America will be fundamental for the strengthening of the region's democracies, otherwise we shall fail in the attempt, Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo said in Miami to our news director, Julio Miller.

[Begin recording] [Miller] Mr President: It seems that there is a sudden turn toward democracy in Latin America. However, military sectors remain as guaradians, and in many countries the civilian governments do not have the right aggressive attitude. In your opinion, what is the direction, the path, that democracy is taking in Latin America?

[Cerezo] It is true. There are certain places where doubts and distrust exist betwwen the civilian government and the armies that continue -- just as in all countries of the world -- to play a predominant role in the country's political life. This is of special importance. Having the weapons means having political power.

However, I think the direction being taken is one of consolidating civilian governments to the extent that the president of the republic, as coordinator of the national effort, does not isolate the army from the political and social processes.

I think that, historically, the error made by civilian governments was trying to isolate the military sector from the political and social process. The military officers must not belong to parties, but they must never be a political. They must share the responsibility of the country's economic and social development with the civilian governments.

The army is not an institution that is detached from national problems. The military had been traditionally separated from the problem. Detachment from its shared responsibility kept converting the military officers into judges who wanted to correct situations. Conservative groups kept pushing them, and this resulted in the traditional coups d'etat in Latin America.

However, if they share responsibility and join the social and political process in each country, they will also consolidate democracy instead of being on alert to interfere and interrupt democratic processes when they are provoked by certain groups.

[Miller] Cerezo is a clear example of the transition from a military to a civilian government. How has Cerezo achieved this while it has not been accomplished in certain countries?

[Cerezo] By discussing very clearly with the military officers their responsibility within the democratic process.

We have not meant to cut them off or corrupt them and we have not refused to discuss the country's problems with them. We have established clear discussions with them demanding they fulfill their historical responsibility that links them together with the civilian government: Strengthen democracy and accept the only formula that establishes the legitimacy of a regime, which is answering to the people, who are sovereign and exercise this right through the government they have freely elected.

The open discussion of the problems with the military officers, their constant contact with the country's problems, the honest and frank discussion of all their problems and the problems of the civilian government has allowed us in Guatemala to have a president who is truly the general commander of the army. [end recording]

[Miller] For the president of Guatemala, U.S. economic support to countries in Latin America that defends democracy will be fundamental for reaching such sought-after democracy. Referring to the region's prospects and future democracy in relation to U.S. support, the Guatemalan president had this to say:

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] U.S. presence in Latin America and the Caribbean is fundamental. They are a world power. Therefore, their opinions on any given topic carry a lot of weight. During the last few years in Guatemala, the permanent U.S. attitude has been seeking a democratic process, of any nature, but one that legitimzes the governments and influences the spirit of the Army officers to take the step they already initiated with a coup d'etat toward democracy. I believe that if the United States continues with this attitude in Latin America it can help those countries where there is still a military government move toward a legimate democracy, allowing the people to choose their leaders.

[Miller] Mr President: From another viewpoint, Mexico -- one of the Contadora Group countries -- said through its president that Contadora had practically ended because it had not solved the problem of violence in Central America. In your opinion, where is the Contadora Group headed? Should it end? What is the course it should take?

[Cerezo] In all diplomatic processes during critical polarization they suffer crises and problems. Sometimes everyone thinks they have failed. Personally, I believe that at the OAS meeting in Guatemala, Contadora received a new impetus. However, if confrontation and polarization happen once more in Central America, the need for mediation and definite diplomatic action will receive Contadora: Contadora One, Contadora Two -- one attempt along these lines is fundamental to avoid that the war leads to destruction.

[Miller] Would you say that Contadora has already failed? Should it retire? Should it give way to OAS mediation?

[Cerezo] Well, our position is that we should not put an end to Contadora. We should leave it as dialogue and as a pacification instrument. [end recording]

HONDURAS

AZCONA RETURNS 19 NOV 'FULLY RECOVERED'

PA192143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 19 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo returned from Miami, United States, today after attending the 10th conference of the Caribgean Basin Initiative which was held in that U.S. city.

Azcona Hoyo traveled to Miami on Sunday and on Monday he was the main speaker at the conference attended by representatives from 21 Latin American countries and investors from several parts of the world.

The Honduran president suffered a sudden loss of blood pressure on Monday which caused him to undergo a medical checkup. According to the clinical diagnosis, the Honduran president is fully recovered, according to a spokesman for the presidential house in Tegucigalpa. [passage omitted]

The president arrived in Tegucigalpa early this afternoon.

In December he will visit Ecuador, responding to a visit made in May to Tegucigalpa by Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero. [passage omitted]

'U.S. OFFICIAL' CLAIMS SANDINISTS OCCUPY BORDER

PA200212 Paris AFP in Spanish 2242 GMT 29 Nov 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Nov (AFP) -- The Sandinist Army holds positions at a strategic point along the border opposite El Paraiso Department of Honduran territory, correspondents in the region reported today.

A U.S. official, who asked to remain unidentified, said yesterday that thousands of Sandinist soldiers were sent to the Honduran border and that these soldiers are armed with surface-to-air missiles, supposedly to bar the way of the contras who try to enter Nicaragua. The source said "the Sandinists have been active in Honduran territory for several days," specifically "at Las Vegas" 4 or 5 km from the border. This is a remote sector about 240 km east of Tegucigalpa.

Neither the Honduran Presidency, nor the Foreign Secretariat, nor the Armed Forces, have released any information regarding the U.S. official's report that Sandinist troops occupy Honduran territory.

In Miami, where he is attending the 10th Caribbean Basin Initiative Conference, Honduran President Jose Azcona said this morning that he does not have "any further reports," but that he will analyze the border situation with Armed Forces' Commander General Humberto Regalado as soon as he returns to Tegucigalpa today.

News correspondents in El Paraiso Department have reported that Sandinist troops do not occupy Honduran territory but, since early November, these troops have held positions right at the border, in the strategic La Zupa hills, which overlook Las Vegas, El Amparo, Arenales, and El Subito.

The contras' main base operated in Las Vegas until it was relocated in May 1984 as the result of heavy attacks by the Sandinist Army, which killed about 200 rebels in Honduran territory, local sources pointed out.

During the heavy clashes of late October, which according to news reporters inflicted 60 casualties to the Sandinists, the latter were dislodged from La Zupa but retook their positions in early November.

According to the correspondents, the situation has been restored to normal in the Las Trojes sector in El Paraiso Department, which was the scene of clashes between Honduran and Sandinist soldiers between Saturday and Monday. Las Trojes, 190 km east of Tegucigalpa and only 300 km from the border, is the village nearest a 450 sq km area occupied by Nicaraguan contras, according to coffee growers of the region.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ SAYS U.S. MAY OBTAIN HASENFUS PARDON

PA201308 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1226 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado has explained in Kansas that Eugene Hasenfus is a North American crew member who was sentenced by a Nicaraguan court to the maximum sentence of 30 years in prison for crimes stemming from his work in the transportation of weapons and equipment for the contras.

Ramirez Mercado said Hasenfus was a CIA puppet who took part in an illegal action, and that he was a victim of the U.S. Government's mistaken policy against Nicaragua. Without giving details, he said the Hasenfus case might be of help in finding a peaceful solution for the difficult relations that exist between the United States and Nicaragua. Ramirez Mercado said the United States does not have to fulfill any requirement to obtain a pardon for Hasenfus, but he added: We hope the U.S. Congress will have a new attitude towards U.S. support for the contras.

Ramirez was elected Nicaraguan vice president in November 1984. He was a student at the University of Kansas' Applied English Center in late 1960.

HUMBERTO ORTEGA SENDS NORIEGA LETTER ON DEFENSE

PA192240 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2018 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Letter sent to Panamanian Defense Forces Chief General Manuel Antonio Noriega by Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Dear General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama: I take the opportunity of the meeting of high-ranking officers of the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran Armies in your country to request that you transmit to them our sincere desire that basic economic, political, and social stability can be achieved through the efforts of all for the good of our region.

General, please express our firm conviction that peace is possible, particularly if we, the military of this region, foster wise policies of mutual respect and systematic and fluid communication to solve various problems that result from activities such as those financed by the United States through which this country attacks Nicaragua. These actions have spread uncertainty and instability in Honduras and Costa Rica. Bending to the dictum of those who finance them, those forces are bent on provoking border conflicts to make the Central American armies confront each other in a fratricidal war no one wants and which would only aggravate the already serious economic, social, and political crisis in Central America as the result of the unfair international economic order and the hitherto unfair policy that the great northern power, the United States, imposes on our countries at all levels.

Gen Noriega, may you, and through you the other military leaders meeting in your country, receive our greetings and our hope that reason will prevail over force.

Sincerely,

[Signed] Army General Humberto Ortega Saavedra

IRAN AFFAIR CAUSES REAGAN 'LOSS OF CREDIBILITY'

PA191527 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

["What the Press Has To Say" feature read by Maruja Garcia and Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] A political scandal that seems to be emerging in the United States in the wake of reports on Ronald Reagan's secret shipments of weapons to Iran in exchange for U.S. hostages is the topic of a lengthy commentary signed by Juan Duflar appearing in the Havana newspaper TRABAJADORES.

To the analyst, the foreign policy failures experienced by the U.S. Government in the past few months reflect the accelerated deterioration of an administration that bases its alleged achievements on histrionics and the manipulation of public opinion, which President Reagan boasts about.

It is clear, Duflar pointed out, that the crisis is corroding an administration which uses sophistry, tricks, and deceit as tools of government, an administration which is breaking up and showing itself as it really is. This disintegration includes the loss of credibility and trust in a government that has tried to have as its banner the Republican slogan about a powerful North America which exercises world leadership in human rights and democracy.

To Juan Duflar, Reagan's loss of credibility among the U.S. people and their allies is significantly deepened by the public's knowledge about the secret delivery of weapons to Iran in an attempt to free U.S. citizens who had been kidnapped in Lebanon. The commentary added that this mistake serves as an echo of other crass mistakes by the White House, and one which has earned it great discredit and world condemnation.

TRABAJADORES stated that one of those mistakes was Reagan's position in Reykjavik when he aborted a possible arms control agreement with the USSR. In this regard, you will recall that Mikhail Gorbachev clearly said that the United States went to Iceland empty-handed. Ronald Reagan got lost in contradictions, and finally it became evident that his devotion to Star Wars shut the doors to any possibility to end the arms race.

Another incident that publicly discredited Reagan was the capture in Nicaragua of U.S. adviser Eugene Hasenfus, crewman on a C-123K plane downed by the EPS as the plane was resupplying counterrevolutionary groups. Juan Duflar explained that Hasenfus' statements clearly revealed to the public the White House's links with the dirty war against the Nicaraguan revolution, a link that has been denied by Reagan and his followers.

Washington's discredit was deepened by the disinformation campaign against Libya. That campaign tried to justify aggressive aerial actions against Tripoli and Benghazi aimed at assassinating Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his family. On the domestic scene, the Democratic control of the Congress is a symptom that things are not going right for Reagan and that his image as a Hollywood actor who handles the country as if it were part of a film is not helping him.

TRABAJADORES reports that Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, feels the Democratic victory indicates that if there ever was a Reaganite revolution, that revolution has now ended.

The commentary concludes that such a statement constitutes an epitaph if we take into consideration the current path followed by the Yankee government and the continuous discredit of a president who will be recorded in history as a model of irrationality and imprudence.

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ' NEWS CONFERENCE ASSESSES VISIT

FL180436 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 0130 GMT 18 Nov 86

["Version" of 16 November news conference granted by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Gonzalez] Thank you for your presence at this news conference. I will make a brief thematic introduction and, if you will allow me, I will also evaluate the atmosphere in which the visit to Cuba is developing. The subjects discussed during the talks at the delegation level as well as between Commander Castro and me can be summarized as follows:

From a multilateral point of view, we have discussed regional problems ranging from an analysis of Central America, the role of Contadora, and the Malvinas problem, to some regional matters, such as that of South Africa. We also discussed problems regarding the international situation, East-West relations, relation problems between the EEC and Latin America -- you have heard me speak on that problem on another occasion -- and Latin American regional integration problems, and prospects for regional integration. This last problem has been discussed from the perspective of 1992, that is, from the point of view of the 500th anniversary [of the discovery of America].

From the bilateral point of view, there has been a very productive exchange with agreements on some old topics, such as compensation. We have reviewed a degree of technical and cultural cooperation, which has been satisfactory for the two parties, and the prospects for developing that cooperation.

There has been an analysis of the 500th anniversary and of the prospects of work in common [trabajo en comun] for the 500th anniversary with ideas that I believe are extremely useful from the perspective of socioeconomic development, from the regional and Latin American point of view, and also to analysis of the prospects for regional integration. We have resolved and discussed some topics of a consular nature, some visa problems that have been extended, etc., within this very cordial atmosphere. This is the relation we have.

We have also discussed other economic topics. You are aware that there is a Spanish delegation that will begin its work tomorrow. It complements this one, which is the Hispanic-Cuban commission responsible for developing these relations. Well, this subject, which has been extensively discussed in extraordinarily cordial and frank talks, has resulted in a high degree of agreement on these problems, whether they are of a bilateral nature, an analysis of conflicts or regional situations, or the international environment.

Since I want to allow you to speak and I want to answer some of the questions that interest you, I only want to stress the fact that there are special historical links between Spain and Cuba. It could not be less, as it is in general betwen Spain and Latin America. Especially in Cuba's case, there are historical links that we are willing to maintain and develop in the future. Therefore, on the international scene, from Spain's position -- which is the position of an (?average) country (una posicion de pais medio) -- and one with limited resources, but with a decisive policy linked to our historic future. [sentence as heard] From the fraternal point of view, we have a special relationship with the Latin American continent and especially with Cuba, despite historical changes of one nature or another.

I want to express clearly from the beginning that we want to maintain this relation and strengthen it. The atmosphere created between us is very frank and open and we can speak very clearly, and consequently, we stress that, as a result of this visit -- held in this frank and friendly atmosphere -- I must publicly express my appreciation for the good reception received by the Spanish delegation. I believe that I can say on behalf of all of us that we have felt especially welcome in Cuba and that the conversations are very useful for all of us.

Thus, we are determined to maintain these relations, to overcome any misunderstanding that may occur or has occurred, and to develop a joint task, because we have made a multilateral and bilateral analysis with very high levels of agreement. Thank you. I am at your service.

[Unidentified moderator] We will begin the questions. Just a minute, over here: you.

[Unidentified reporter] How do you make the connection between the possibility of Spain joining NATO and your position on the Malvinas?

[Gonzalez] Well, it is clear proof that we can belong to a certain defense program and maintain a position such as the one Spain has maintained. Let me point out something that happened recently. Coinciding with my visit to Peru, I have just met with [Argentine] Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and [Uruguayan] Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias. As you know, they had just concluded the OAS meeting. A resolution was issued there. It reflects a view we agree with. Therefore, this is a good example because it shows that Spain's stance vis-a-vis the problems of the Latin American continent was, is, and will be maintained.

[Unidentified reporter] Regarding Central America and Nicaragua, what were the specific coincidences of opinions during your talks?

[Gonzalez] Look, I will tell you how I stand on the analysis of the Central American crisis. I believe that my view is shared. Please, never ask me to serve as a double spokesman. However, I am telling you about the basis of concurrence on the analysis. I have always paid great attention to the work conducted by the Contadora Group, which is now the Contadora and Support Groups. I continue to pay great attention to it. I believe that not enough justice is done to an effort which has first of all prevented the widespread expansion of a conflict.

To summarize, at the very least an effort has been made for the sake of peace. This merits great interest. That is the first point.

In the second place, a regional response to a regional conflict has been attempted. This sets a very interesting historical precedence from which we should draw positive conclusions. An attempt has been made to conduct active diplomacy, which always has its ups and downs. It always has its ups and downs. [repeats himself] To conclude, in assessing the Contadora and Support Groups, I believe that the important thing in terms of what should be the effort of every responsible politician who wants to seek a peaceful solution in good faith, is that if this effort should enter into a crisis -- something which I do not believe will happen and do not want -- it would create a vacuum hard to fill except with the increased tension and wider spread of the conflict. I think that we must continue working within these parameters. I believe that agreement on this point is relatively easy to find, as I did here.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, what would be your government's position in the event of a direct U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua?

[Gonzalez] Look, we politicians usually respond this way: One should make statements or hypotheses on events when they actually occur The Spanish stand regarding the respect of each country's borders and its right of self-determination is a very clear one. However, I am not only referring to this government's stand, because Spain's position regarding this continent is well known. This is why I began saying that Spain has a special relation with the continent.

Spain never joined the blockade against Cuba. Spain had a radically different regime from the democratic one it has today. This means that there is a historic consistency. I can tell you what I have done until now, and what I have done is not to agree with actions which, in my opinion, worsen Central America's situation -- the conflict situation which could occur in Nicaragua. Since I have said it many times, I do not believe it is necessary to repeat it in Cuba. My opinion is very well known. However, I would like to add something: I believe and I hope that situation will not take place.

[Unidentified moderator] More questions; wait a minute; the young lady.

[Unidentified reporter] After the 76 hours you have spent with the president [Castro], could you tell us a little about how those hours were spent, since they have been kept so secret and we have been without any information?

[Gonzalez] Look, I have tried to describe the entire trip in terms which probably have not been well understood. Certainly they have not been well understood according to what I have seen in some Spanish media reports. I planned and succeeded in making a trip basically for personal contacts and work. I feel that this is useful and necessary. I feel that it is my duty; as head of a government it is my duty.

For this reason, there were less public appearances and more personal contacts and relations. I have tried to do it this way in the three countries of the continent that I have visited. I have practically planned the trip to each country in terms of personal relations with the political leaders of the countries without any substantial changes. I have had the opportunity to talk with Commander Castro for hours. I have done this on other occasions throughout the past 10 years of our history. I have told you about the topics we discussed and the climate in which the talks were held. I must say that the direct and sincere climate of the talks are repeats of previous ones. This climate let each one of us explain our views and how we see the current and future outlook regarding bilateral and multilateral relations.

I must say, because it is simply the truth, that there has been a high degree of concurrence on our views regarding possibilities for bilateral cooperation and multilateral analysis. We have spent time on that. I must say that, in addition, I had a very good rest from purely political endeavors. Yesterday, I went fishing, not under water mind you, but with a rod and hook, because fish are the only ones that should be under water. [laughter]

[Unidentified moderator] Let us give a chance to someone on this side.

[Gabriel Molina, GRANMA reporter] Mr President, I want to know if during the talks regarding economic and trade aspects, you have found possibilities of developing and balancing trade between the two countries.

[Gonzalez] Well, there is a very good climate regarding bilateral cooperation, undoubtedly due to some problems that are caused by the current economic situation. As I said before, the economic situation has created some financial limitations the same way -- even though I have no authority to say it -- the economic crisis has brought Cuba some problems. This is measured at an international level. Consequently, within that framework our margins are somewhat limited. It is clear that there is a very decisive sentiment to begin overcoming mid-range and long-range problems as well as some of the short-range economic cooperation problems.

I would like to tell you that, as you well know, we have traditional and current large economic relations with Cuba. They are traditional ones and current ones. They are proportionately larger than with the majority of countries of the continent. Economic relations always have been based on a serious and responsible behavior by the two parties and will continue to be based on that serious and responsible behavior. We understand when there are problems and we try to look for formulas to solve them. We are working on that. There is a commission that will continue working this week to attempt to overcome any of the difficulties that may come up. What are the limitations? The ones the two parties are experiencing. If we did not have those limitations we could go even further. I am hopeful that the cooperation that has been maintained will develop in the future. Sometimes there are bad spells because there are slumps in our economies, and our possibilities are limited, but we have to accept that this is the way it is.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, at the end of this tour, I would like to know how you assess the outcome for Spain and Latin America after your meetings with the heads of Peru, Ecuador, and Cuba.

[Gonzalez] In the past 2 months, I have had the opportunity to meet with approximately six or seven Latin American heads of state. A few days ago I also had the opportunity to talk with [Argentine] President Alfonsin; recently I received Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi; and very shortly before that I had received the Guatemalan president. Therefore, in the past 2 months, I have had the opportunity to exchange views and hold broad discussion with a good number of Latin American heads of state.

I believe that the original ideals of the continent's process of liberation are slowly making headway. Thus, they are not new. These ideals are returning to their source. The need to make an integrationist effort is making inroads. Spain is willing to participate in that endeavor. At one point during this trip I said that even if we could not take part, I would still defend the effort. I feel it is extraordinarily important from an historical viewpoint. It is making inroads. As we can see, the Contadora and Support Groups are new groups that have emerged. There are permanent ones, such as SELA. There's an Argentine-Brazilian-Uruguayan accord which is also an effort toward integration.

Perhaps so far -- and this has been the subject of much discussion -- integration has more frequently stemmed from rejection of some outside event rather than from the need to get together and work hard to achieve our goals. That is, the Latin American voice is heard much more loudly when the problem is one like the Malvinas or a possible Central American conflict with foreign intervention in the region. It requires a great deal more work, more effort, when the problem is not rejecting something foreign, but rather trying to build something from within. I feel this is the case; and it could be that we are witnessing the beginning of a change in perception. The atmosphere is favorable to Latin American relations with the European Economic Community, which I deem of special historic interest. I am not saying that it will bring results tomorrow. It might take the medium term to bring results. However, we are certainly moving in that direction and, in fact, there are signs already that it is feasible to move in that direction. I feel that, in the interdependent world we live in, this is a move of political and strategic as well as economic importance for regional autonomy.

Let us say that this is the substance of what we can deduce from talks with individuals from a very broad political ideological spectrum, such as the ones I have mentioned, if you take into account the characteristics of the various leaders.

There is another interesting move afoot. Febres Cordero was here not so long ago. Much more recently, President Alfonsin was here. There is a communication flow that I feel is creating conditions for a basic understanding of the future prospects of this continent.

[Moderator unidentified] Thank you very much. Let's give the young lady a chance to ask a question. Go ahead.

[Reporter] Marcela del Rio of Mexico's television channel three. Mr President, would Spain's membership in NATO restrict its possibilities of mediation, should Contadora and the Support Group fail? And a second question, in what way does Spain participate in the EEC? Does it limit the possibilities for trade with Latin American countries?

[Gonzalez] Well, in the first place allow me to say that I do not believe the conditions exist for them to do so in the Atlantic alliance. I honestly believe that the conditions do not exist. An attempt to do what the Contadora Group is not capable of doing would be a very absurd pretense on my part. That is why I have never gotten involved in a mediation problem. I have permanently become involved in the problem of persistent, constant support for Contadora's efforts.

If you observe which countries are members of Contadora -- and you know them well -- I do not think there is any group of countries, let alone one country and even less one person from one country, who is in a better position to respond to the problem other than these countries [of the Contadora Group]

It is an impossible working hypothesis. It is not feasible, and, several times over the past few years, I have been asked about this. I believe it is not imaginable or honorable. No one can do more than those countries for Central American peace and regional cooperation. In addition, I have confidence that it can be resolved this way. In all cases, what I want to say is that I believe the Alliance has nothing to do with any efforts we could carry out in the Latin American area.

I was previously asked about the Malvinas Islands. The second issue you expressed concern about, and which has created a certain amount of general concern, is membership in the EEC and possible prejudices that could result from relations with the Latin American continent. Allow me to say that up until now the only thing Spain's EEC membership has modestly produced is a benefit to our relations with the continent and a benefit to the continent itself. There has been a decreae in tariffs in determined exports. Logically, we have accepted -- along with membership in the community -- participation in one of the community's commitments to facilitate textile exports by reducing tariffs.

By entering the [European] community, we have maintained the flow of traditional exports and, in addition, have eliminated the customs duties from some of the more important commodities in those traditional exports. We have also accepted -- something which is not so good for us, but it is especially good for Latin America -- the reduction of duties in a number of export products of Latin American countries. Our problem is different.

With the exception of Mexico, with which we maintain a large volume of trade because of its oil, we have a rather small trade volume with the rest of the continent -- trade which we should attempt to increase. Aside from the issue of being or not being a member [of the European Community], as a country, our trade volume with the rest of the continent is between 4 and 5 percent. This is excepting the area of oil trade, which substantially affects Mexico. However, with the European Economic Community, it is over 50 percent. We are at a low level [of trade].

What benefits will we derive by joining? In my judgment, historically, this will be the first time there will be a bridge for relations between the European Community [EC] and Latin America.

[Unidentified reporter] Pardon? Does this not limit the possibility of trading between states, or doing business....

[Gonzalez] Doubtlessly, this limits the possibilities because obviously EC relations are joint ones, but in my judgment, Spain's trade relations within the EC with Latin America can and should develop favorably.

[Reporter] I am (Justino Sinova) of Madrid's DIARIO 16. Mr. President, I cannot see you from here, but I would like to ask about the political agreements you have reached with Commander Castro and, concretely, about Spain's burning issue concerning about the Spaniard presently in jail in Cuba and if agreement has been reached as to his freedom.

[Gonzalez] Independent from defining nationality, which I do not want to discuss because I do not believe it would be correct or opportune, President Castro is going to submit to the consideration of the government the issue you have raised with respect to Mr Menoyo in the hope of resolving it before the year's end.

[Reporter] I am (Georgina Spisquedet) with Spanish Television. Mr. President, aside from the general philosophy you have explained....

[Gonzalez interrupting] I hope it was more than general philosophy.

[Reporter] Could you tell us how much participation Cuba and Commander Fidel Castro have pledged in the festivities of the fifth centennial? I would also like to know if there is any possibility of Fidel Castro paying an official visit to Spain. Lastly -- taking advantage of the opportunity of having the floor -- since your tour ends today, would you give a brief evaluation of your visits to three countries so different as Ecuador, Cuba, and Peru, and discuss the very significant differences they have?

[Gonzalez] With respect to the first question, I believe we have reached a level of clarification of extraordinarily important attitudes, beginning with the clarification of attitudes and as a result of reciprocal cooperation with respect to the fifth centennial. All misunderstandings have been removed. Having clarified our vision of the future -- our perspective with respect to the fifth centennial -- not only will there be no obstacle, but also I believe there will be an important cooperation. With respect to the visit, you asked... [reporter explains she asked about the possible visit of the commander], you should know that there is a long-standing invitation. He made a brief stopover. I believe there will be a visit sometime in the future. As I have said previously, an invitation is not something I can make or approve; it is something that must be done by the chief of state, naturally, in accordance with protocol. However, that one has been made. In this case, it has been made. Consequently, it is pending. It was made a few years ago. You asked me to make an evaluation [of my tour] which I have been making throughout the news conference.

In order to be brief, the evaluation I can make is that what perhaps are important are the visits to three countries with different types of political leaders and with different political systems. Nevertheless, we can make an analysis based on principles that have a lot in common. I feel that to say they have everything in common is absurd, but they have enough in common to be able to work together.

[Unidentified moderator] We want to thank the president of the Spanish Government for his presence here. Thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

CASTRO SAYS SPANISH GUERRILLA TO BE RELEASED

LD201222 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1100 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has confirmed that the former guerilla commander Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo, who is Spanish-born and has been in prison for 21 years, will be released before Christmas. In statements to the special correspondent for the SER Radio Network in Havana, Fidel Castro expressed his great satisfaction over the visit which Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez has just paid to Cuba, and said that it was he who raised the case of Eloy Gutierrez Menoyo in his talks with Felipe Gonzalez.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH SPANISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL

FL191857 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, has met in Havana with Luis de Velazco (Rame), secretary of state for commerce of the Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Commerce, who leads his country's delegation to the first meeting of the Cuban-Spanish joint committee for economic and industrial cooperation. The spirit of cordiality that characterizes relations between Cuba and Spain prevailed during the meeting. The two leaders examined matters currently being discussed by the joint committee.

HONDURAS PREPARING FOR INVASION OF NICARAGUA

PA190400 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The foiled attempts to carry out massive aggressions against Nicaragua prove that it is not the lack of money and support that prevents the bands of former Somozist guardsmen from achieving their goals of successfully overthrowing the Sandinist government. It is not our intention to analyze the moral deficiencies of the counterrevolutionaries, but rather their surplus in aid. Despite this surplus in aid, they have to show only defeats. This is perhaps the main reason that prompts the U.S. Government not only to send huge amounts of money, but also to use Nicaragua's neighbors as bases for the aggression and to prepare them as springboards for an eventual direct intervention.

In this dangerous adventure, governments such as the Honduran Government have committed themselves to such an extent in the attacks against Nicaragua that the official statements made by President Jose Azcona have become worthless because the situation proves differently. The recent Honduran purchase [as heard] of U.S. F-5 bombers and Israeli Kfir planes prove that, in face of the counterrevolutionary groups' failure, Honduras, following Washington's orders, is preparing to invade Nicaragua. This opinion was recently expressed by Juan Almendarez, former rector of the National University of Honduras and leader of the coordinating committee of popular organizations. Almendarez warned that, if a war breaks out in the region, it will be even bigger than the Vietnam war.

Similar charges have been heard for some time in Tegucigalpa. These charges are not being made by progressive organizations, but by the government sectors that strongly criticize the presence of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in Honduras. In October Honduran Culture Minister Arturo Rendon said that denying the presence of the counterrevolutionary bands is the same as trying to cover the sun with your finger. The plans for the invasion of Nicaragua have taken on such strength that there is no longer an area along the border that is free of counterrevolutionaries.

In late October, a delegation of coffee growers and peasants, who were displaced from 16 communities along the border in the eastern El Paraiso Department, met with Honduran Presidency Minister Celeo Arias and demanded the expulsion of the former Somoza guardsmen and payment for the losses they have suffered because of their presence in the country. We must not forget that the contras occupy an area of 450 sq km in El Paraiso and have their operations center in Capires, 12 km from the border with Nicaragua.

As each day goes by, the situation becomes more difficult, because, as long as the Honduran Government refuses to officially admit that the Nicaraguan counterrevolution operates freely in its territory, it is in fact justifying and protecting it without realizing that the false neutrality is leading the country to declare war against its neighbor.

MISKITOS IN HONDURAS WANT TO RETURN TO NICARAGUA

PA200415 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] More than 11,000 Nicaraguan Miskito Indians presently in Honduras wish to return to their country, Subcommander Jose Gonzalez reported in Managua. Gonzalez is the Interior Ministry delegate for northern Zelaya. According to reports from U.S. journalists, the Miskito population in Honduras is mistreated at the refugee camps where Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups that belong to the so-called warmongering KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous Peoples] organization recruit the youths by force.

ECLA HEADQUARTERS TAKEOVER ENDS IN CHILE

PA190343 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The six persons who yesterday took over the ECLA headquarters in Santiago, Chile, today abandoned the premises after issuing a written message to OAS Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in which they report increased repression by Augusto Pinochet's regime.

'THOUSANDS' REPORTED ARRESTED IN HAITI

FL191442 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The general strike called by political and labor organizations continues in Haiti today after the government committee acknowledged the deaths of two people, including a 14-year-old youth, caused by police repression. Well-informed sources assured that thousands of people have been arrested, but authorities refused to confirm the report.

All Demonstrations Prohibited

FL200027 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] The civilian military junta [as heard] of the Haitian Government has prohibited all public demonstrations during the absence of General Henri Namphy, who traveled to the United States today.

HART, SOVIET CULTURE MINISTER VISIT CENTER

FL191420 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Cuban Politburo member and Culture Minister Armando Hart Davalos has accompanied his Soviet counterpart Vasiliy Zakharov during a visit to the Havana Juan Marinelo Cultural Center.

HAITI

TWO SHOT BY POLICE DURING CIVIL UNREST

FL191250 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Two people were shot by riot police in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, yesterday during civil unrest. Acting President Henri Namphy [as heard] accused unnamed agitators of attempting to start a civil war as public transportation drivers struck for the second day in a row and used burnt tire barricades at points around the capital.

NAMPHY LEAVES FOR BASIN CONFERENCE IN MIAMI

PA200052 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 19 Nov (AFP) -- General Henri Namphy, president of Haiti's National Council of Government (CNG), left here today for Miami (U.S.A.) where he will attend the U.S. Caribbean Basin Initiative Conference, together with other chiefs of state and government of the region.

The government banned any demonstrations that could create public disturbances during the absence of Gen Namphy and members of his entourage, Commerce and Industry Minister Mario Celestin and Finance Minister Leslie Delatour.

However, the bus drivers in Port-au-Prince remained on strike for the third consecutive working day, while about 90 percent of the business establishments in the capital were closed. The bus drivers' union asked the government to take charge of the family of one of their colleagues, killed on 27 October by a noncommissioned officer who will be court-martialed here on Monday as the strikers demanded.

JAMAICA

COMMANDO-STYLE ATTACK KILLS 3 AT POLICE STATION

FL191947 Bridgetown CANA in English 1947 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Kingston Jamaica, Nov 19, CANA -- Jamaican authorities today vowed to leave no stone unturned to bring to justice those responsible for this morning's commando-style attack on a Kingston police station that left three officers dead.

Nothing is to be spared...to bring the bastards to justice, National Security Minister Errol Anderson told reporters as police began to piece together information on the attack. Police Commissioner Herman Rickets said a special squad has been formed to investigate the incident.

According to police, at about 1:30 A.M. a gang of gunmen, armed with M-16 rifles and Molotov cocktails attacked the police station in the run-down and highly volatile community of Olympic Gardens, after using ladders to scale a concrete wall.

When the shooting subsided, three policemen, who news reports said were attempting to flee, were dead -- Acting Corporal Ezra Cummings, 28, Constable Raymond Thomas, 24, and District Constable Archibald Robinson, 40. One policeman escaped, police said.

The criminals stole two sub-machine guns, two M-16 rifles, two revolvers, and ammunition. In my 35 years on the force, it is the most wanton destruction of the lives of policemen I have ever seen, Commissioner Ricketts said during a visit of the blood-splattered station house.

It was the first attack on a police station here since the violent pre-election period in 1980, and, according to Commissioner Ricketts, the security of precincts around the island is to be reviewed. [passage omitted]

AMERICAS WATCH REPORT AIMED AT 'DESTABILIZATION'

FL200057 Bridgetown CANA in English 1925 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 19, CANA -- Jamaica's new National Security Minister Errol Anderson, has charged that a report on human rights here by a New York-based monitoring group, was aimed at destabilising the country.

The report by the so-called Americas Watch was aimed at destablising Jamaica, Anderson told top media officials at a get-to-know-each-other function yesterday. In the report, issued in September, Americas Watch accused the local police of summary executions, unlawful detentions, and assault on detainees, and confining detainees in squalid and degrading conditions.

The report had noted that, in the past six years, the Jamaican police had killed an average of 217 persons a year, most said to be in gunbattles between the lawmen and criminals. Anderson did not spell out precisely to what end the destabilisation was planned.

He appealed to media organisations to support the security forces in their fight against crime and to be objective in their reporting. For his part, the minister said, he would always attempt to accommodate the media, within the constraints of national security considerations.

MORE MEN, RESOURCES TO FIGHT DRUGS PLEDGED

FL191325 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Jamaican National Security Minister Errol Anderson has pledged to commit more men and resources to fight drugs following a series of seizures of marijuana worth more than $5 million in Jamaica.

BRUNSWIJK GANG REPORTEDLY ATTACKS COMPANY

FL192104 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The subgrading company at (Atmowal), some 70 km south of Paramaribo, was attacked last week by armed men who identified themselves as members of the Brunswijk Gang. During the attack, a fully-furnished house was put on fire.

Earlier this month, the same group attacked the company and brandished weapons. During this raid, the men took with them 4,000 guilders in cash from a safe, a government-owned vehicle, and workers belonging from a house.

NATIONAL ARMY TRAINS POLICE FORCE MOBILE UNIT

FL182258 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] The mobile unit of the Suriname Police Force is being further strengthened with the drafting of 42 trained officers. The National Army recently conducted a special course, which was attended by members of the police force, firemen and security guards from the Ministry of Army and Police. The men were trained in guerrilla and other military techniques.

Chief of Staff of the National Army Commander (Ivan Harlos), who closed the course on Friday last, told participants that this cooperation between the army and police adds a new dimension to the revolutionary process. The chief of staff said that working on the national defense system is a necessity.

GOVERNMENT NOT PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE WITH REBELS

FL191321 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The Surinamese Government says it is not prepared to negotiate with the Brunswijk group for a cease fire. That means that military action will continue in the country despite a plea from religious groups to negotiate. Surinamese Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg says that the rebels must be on his words "liquidated."

HERRENBERG HOLDS TALKS WITH CARICOM OFFICIAL

FL191745 Bridgetown CANA in English 1708 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 19, CANA -- Suriname's Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg held talks with Caricom Secretary-General Roderick Rainford yesterday, and afterwards stated that relations between Suriname and the Caribbean community were improving.

Herrenberg, who ended an official visit to Guyana yesterday, said the military government in Paramaribo wanted to strengthen relations at the bilateral level with Caricom countries.

Arrangements have already been made with the Caricom Secretariat for a joint technical group meeting next year to further discuss integration with Suriname's English-speaking brothers, the Suriname foreign ministers told CANA. Herrenberg said visits by Suriname ministers to some Caricom states were planned for next year.

He said his country had received good support from Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and Jamaica when he held discussions with representatives of the three countries at the recent General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) conference in Guatemala. Herrenberg signed a trade and economic cooperation agreement with Guyana during his visit here.

COMMUNIQUE ON 'UNJUST' BOERENVEEN DRUG SENTENCE

FL1192130 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 19 Nov 86

[Text] The Government of Suriname has advised Commander [as heard] [Etienne] Boerenveen to appeal against the sentence which it says is unjust. Last Monday, Boerenveen was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment by an American court for alleged involvement in a cocaine deal.

The Government of Suriname, in a statement yesterday, said it was convinced of the innocence of Commander Boerenveen who, according to the statement, was the victim of a trap. The Surinamese Government is of the impression that Commander Boerenveen was not convicted and punished because of the nature of the charges, but because of the intense anti-drug campaign which has been launched by the United States.

This campaign has made an objective and well-balanced judgment on punitive measures almost impossible, the Surinamese Government declared in the statement. In the case of Mr Boerenveen, the Government of the United States has always declared that the actions of Boerenveen have no connection with the Government of Suriname.

In a statement yesterday, the Government of Suriname referred to this as an enlightened point. The government statement added that the charges brought against Boerenveen, and for which he received a prison term, are not punishable acts according to the laws of Suriname. The government expressed the hope that when the case comes up for hearing in a higher court, it will take place in a more objective and serene atmosphere. Boerenveen has 10 days to file an appeal and not 1 year as was inadvertently announced yesterday.